FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

16 JANUARY 1986

PDRY

Representatives of rebel troops and forces loyal to Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad met in the Soviet Embassy 16 January in an attempt to negotiate a cease-fire, KUNA reported citing a French source in Paris. The Soviet mediation effort coincided with Premier Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas' arrival in Moscow, where he is expected to hold talks with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, the agency added. Soviet Deputy Defense Minister Vladimir Govorov had earlier denied any Soviet role in the coup attempt, stressing the Soviet policy of noninterference in other countries' affairs, KUNA noted. Sources cited by KUNA also revealed that 'Ali Nasir Muhammad has not been injured, disclosing that he announced his forces were in control of the situation in a speech broadcast by a local radio. KUNA said the official radio has been shut down by a power failure in the capital, and Aden radio remained unheard throughout 15 January. The Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-SIYASAH* confirmed that Defense Minister Salih Muslih Qasim led the rebel forces, which achieved initial successes before the situation altered early 15 January, QNA noted. Radio Monte Carlo cited a news agency report that "fierce battles" resumed the morning of 16 January and that fighting has spread to all six governorates in the country. As for Libya's offer to send a peacekeeping force to the PDRY via the YAR, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi indicated in a speech broadcast by Tripoli television that Salih did not agree to the proposal because of concern that such a move would be construed as interference by the north in the affairs of the south.

Lebanon

Elie Hubayqah informed the Army commander and Christian political leaders of his resignation as chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee and of his intention to leave Lebanon according to sources at the Presidential Palace cited by Beirut radio 16 January. Radio Free Lebanon subsequently reported his departure for Cyprus. The Lebanese Army had earlier transferred Hubayqah to the Defense Ministry from his besieged headquarters, an operation which put an end to the clashes in the Christian sector, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. Most of Hubayqah's positions were seized in the fighting by forces loyal to the Phalangist Party and to Lebanese Forces Chief of Staff Samir Ja'ja', Beirut radio disclosed, adding that 200 people were killed and 600 were wounded in the clashes.

"Nationalist" forces attempted to advance from the east and the north into the Christian sector under cover of artillery fire, Beirut radio reported. Although the clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio said the nationalists were advancing swiftly on roads to Jubayl and Bikfayya, Radio Free Lebanon dismissed reports of gains by leftist organizations and the Voice of Lebanon likewise reported that the Lebanese Army repulsed attacks by gunmen east of Bikfayya.

Libya

Libya offers to train Arabs in "suicide missions" and "fedayeen work" and will provide the weapons required to carry out such operations, Col al-Qadhdhafi said in a speech broadcast by Tripoli television. The Libyan leader added that the Mediterranean will become a "zone of all-out war" if the United States attacks Libya. Al-Qadhdhafi said the support of the "Arab Nation" for Libya will be "put to the test" when the Arab league foreign ministers meet in Tunis 22 January.

Meanwhile, the Syrian prime minister termed U.S.-Israeli "threats" against Libya and Syria "political and military terrorism," adding that Israel and the United States realize that any aggressive moves would be "very costly," SANA reported.

Kuwait-USSR

Kuwait and the USSR discussed the possibility of Soviet "air weapons" being supplied to the Kuwaiti Army, Soviet Deputy Defense Minister Govorov said in response to a journalist's question at the end of his 6-day visit to Kuwait, KUNA reported.

Egypt

President Husni Mubarak, in a magazine interview reported by MENA, said he was saddened by those who attempted to "exploit" the death of Sulayman Khatir. Those who "twist facts" should realize that the government cannot "bear it any longer," Mubarak said, and those who publish false statements about Egypt should realize that there is a "grave alternative to democratic choice."

Iran-Pakistan

Talks on expanded political and economic relations between Iran and Pakistan were "constructive," Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i said at a press conference on the final day of his visit to Pakistan, IRNA reported.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Middle East & Africa

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'Arafat Offers Help To Stop Fighting in PDRY

LD151744 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, addressed an urgent message to President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and members of the Politburo and the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party.

The message included the following:

I am following what is happening in dear PDRY with great concern and deep feelings. It is not a time for words, therefore in my personal name and on behalf of my colleagues in the PLO Executive Committee and the Palestinian leadership who are now meeting, we put ourselves at your disposal to staunch the bloodshed and stop the fighting which only benefit the enemies of the Arab nation. We are ready to move in any way you propose to participate in stopping the fighting and restoring the situation to normal so that fraternal PDRY can continue to play his national and pan-Arab role.

[Signed] Your brother, Yasir 'Arafat.

Statement Issued on PLO Baghdad Meetings

JN151920 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1702 GMT 15 Jan 86

["Text" of statement issued by "the PLO Executive Committee and the Paelstinian leadership" at the end of their meetings in Baghdad on 15 January — read by announcer]

[Text] The PLO Executive Committee, during its joint meeting with the PNC Presidium and the Palestinian leadership, reviewed the Arab, Palestinian, and international situation, as well as current political moves. It followed up with great concern the recent fierce imperialist-Zionist onslaught against the region, particularly after the Israeli air raid on PLO headquarters in Tunis, the U.S. air piracy against the Egyptian plane, and the subsequent concentrated U.S.-Israeli media campaign against the PLO and its leadership by President Reagan and Secretary of State Shultz, the highest authorities in the United States.

This campaign was also coupled with open threats against Arab countries which are hosting Palestinian revolution forces. The scope of this campaign has been expanded following the two incidents at the Vienna and Rome airports. Although the PLO has condemned these operations vigorously because they conflict with our PNC resolutions and its armed struggle strategy inside the occupied land, Zionist enemy leaders directed their grudges and leveled accusations against the PLO and its leadership, threatening to strike at the PLO and its leaders everywhere they can. Moreover, organized Israeli state terrorism has been stepped up against our people inside the occupied land and directed against our Islamic sanctities in Hebron, the Dome of the Rock, and the Al-'Aqsa Mosque with insolent contempt and without consideration for any religious or national sentiment. These terrorists also exploited the weakness, disruption, and differences in the Arab situation.

During its joint meeting, the PLO studied this grave situation. In order to contribute to efforts to confront this situation and the imperialist and Zionist challenges, the PLO decided the following:

1. On the Palestinian level.

A. During its joint meeting, the PLO followed up all aspects of developments in the situation in the occupied land, particularly the series of criminal Zionist aggressions on holy places, including the blessed Al-'Aqsa Mosque and the Al-Ibrahimi Mosque. The PLO Executive Committee highly appreciates the courageous, stubborn confrontation of our heroic masses in defense of their sanctities and the inviolability of their lands. The committee has decided to take all necessary measures to strengthen popular steadfastness and step up military operations thorughout our occupied land. The PLO Executive Committee is exerting every effort to achieve that despite the siege imposed on the PLO. The Executive Committee appeals to our brothers in Arab countries who have not fulfilled their obligations for years to fulfill these obligations so we may confront the Zionist challenges inside the occupied land. We also extend our greetings and thanks to our brothers in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Iraq for their continued support of our kinfolk's steadfastness in the occupied land and of the PLO.

B. The need to exert every effort to reunite all Palestinian groups in order to strengthen the Palestinian masses' national unity within the framework of the PLO. Despite all the negative statements issued in Damascus following the Central Council's statement calling for an open dialogue, the PLO will continue to call for this unity and for dialogue and consultations in order to discuss all issues within the framework of legitimate institutions and to confront the continued plot against our people, our revolution, and the PLO.

2. On the Arab level.

A. The need to ask the Arab League and its secretary general to call an urgent, responsible Arab meeting to confront current challenges, to eliminate Arab differences so we may confront current dangers, and to reinforce Arab steadfastness, capability, and solidarity to preserve our Arab nation, its existence, its entity, and its future.

B. In order to reinforce Jordanian-Palestinian relations, to further strengthen these relations and joint ties, and to continue joint action in all international and Arab arenas, it has been decided that Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] will lead a Palestinian delegation to Amman and will follow up all aspects of joint action with Jordanian brother officials on the basis of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement and the joint understanding of the interests of the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples.

C. The PLO Executive Committee, which is following up with great concern what is taking place in fraternal Lebanon, announces that it supports all efforts exerted to stop disputes in Lebanon through an agreement upon which all Lebanese parties are unanimous without foreign interference to preserve Lebanon's unity, independence, territorial integrity, and unity of national forces. This should not be at the expense of our camps,

our people, and their stability. This should be achieved within the framework of a comprehensive, national solution. The PLO warns against serious Israeli military escalation against Lebanese villages in the south, as well as against our Palestinian camps which [word indistinct] the threats by the Zionist leaders.

D. As the PLO Executive Committee appreciates Iraq's response to all [words indistinct] the Executive Committee calls on the Iranian rulers to place anti-imperialist slogans on the right and sound path, to immediately stop the war, and to mobilize all Iraqi and (?Iranian) capabilities [words indistinct].

E. As the PLO is facing this rabid U.S.-Zionist campiagn, the PLO is ready to support Libya in the face of a U.S. onslaught. At these decisive moments, the PLO calls on brother Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to immediately implement what he announced in regard to achieving Arab solidarity. We are also ready to contribute to this (?mission) and to search for new bases of solid militant relations in order to confront imperialism and Zionism, to continue armed struggle inside our occupied territory, and to reinforce Arab solidarity on all levels.

F. Proceeding from our response to friendly and fraternal efforts to clear the Arab atmosphere, the PLO Executive Committee has decided to take the initiative and to stop replying to the Syrian media campaign in order to give an opportunity for the success of these efforts. We assert our readiness for any constructive dialogue on all issues in order to reinforce Arab soldiarity and struggle and to mobilize all efforts in the national and fateful battle against the enemies of our Arab nation.

G. In the joint meeting, the PLO Executive Committee followed up the developments and the regrettable bloody incidents taking place in the fraternal PDRY. The Executive Committee appeals to our brothers in the PDRY to overcome this crisis, stop the bloodshed, and immediately cease fighting. The PLO Executive Committee has decided to place all of the PLO's capabilities at the disposal of our brothers in the PDRY to help them bypass this crisis in order to acheive the interests of the fraternal Yemeni people.

3. On the international level:

In its joint meeting, the PLO Executive Committee reviewed the positive results of its delegation's visit to Moscow, the results of the Arab League Council's meeting in Tunis, and the ICO's decision in Fes.

A. The Executive Committee highly praised the results of its delegation's visit to Moscow in terms of the level on which the delegation held talks and the context of talks on basic issues. As the Palestinian leadership thanks the Soviet leadership for its firm and principled stand on the cause of our people, our revolution, and the PLO, it asserts to our people that it will continue to be concerned about developing relations with the friendly USSR in all fields, particularly in regard to the international conference as a basic path to resolve the Middle East problem without separate and partial deals. The permanent, comprehensive, and just solution can only be acheived by realizing the Palestinian people's national and inalienable rights, including their right to repatriation, self-determination, and establishment of an independent state within a confederation with fraternal Jordan.

B. The PLO Executive Committee also praised the Arab stand in the Arab League Council and the Islamic stand in the ICO foreign ministers' meeting in Fes toward the just cause of our people, as well as the important decisions issued at these Arab and Islamic meetings.

The Executive Committee, the PNC chairmanship, and the Palestinian leadership greet the countries hosting the revolution's forces which faced Israeli threats with steadfastness and confrontation, as well as all Arab, Islamic, and friendly countries which firmly stand at the side of our people in their just and legitimate struggle. The Executive Committee also greets our steadfast people in southen Lebanon and all Lebanon, as well as the masses of our people inside the occupied territory and their brave resistance of the odious Zionist occupation.

Glory and immortality to our righteous martyrs. Revolution until victory.

Fatah's Force 17 Commander on Military Operations

GF151848 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic
14 Jan 86 pp 20, 21

[Report on interview with Colonel Abu al-Tayyib, commander of Fatah's Force 17, by unidentified *AL-ANBA'* and *AL-SAKHRAH* correspondents — place and date not given]

[Excerpts] On the method of forming Force 17 inside the occupied territories, Abu al-Tayyib said: Our activities in the occupied territories increased after 1982, following the cease-fire reached during the Beirut battle, and according to the agreement signed with U.S. envoy Philip Habib. One of the articles of this agreement stated that those Palestinians who had been residing in Lebanon since 1948, could stay in Lebanon. A large number of those Palestinians were members of Force 17. According to the agreement, a number of fighters and officers remained in the Lebanese arena. This situation turned the arena in Lebanon into a mine field for a number of fighters who did not leave Lebanon. This is why we decided to form a leadership before the departure, thus the name "the internal sector" was created. This sector was actually formed and received orders to immediately move and enter as groups into the occupied territory from southern Lebanon. Some of our units began to infiltrate gradually, until a large number were able to reach and form their leadership. We are in direct contact with them. Upon the supreme military council's resolutions to escalate military action inside our occupied homeland, Force 17 played its role in this action, just as the rest of the fighting units in the occupied territory.

About how arms are received inside the occupied territories and how some of those arms are manufactured, Col Abu al-Tayyib said: It is not a secret anymore that we rely on our fighters in the fields of manufacturing and developing arms inside the occupied homeland. The fighters now do not need arms from outside. We have a number of ways to receive arms inside the occupied territories, the most significant of which is to purchase arms from the enemy soldiers themselves. This phenomenon began to spread

after the Lebanese war, and is reflected in the Zionist soldiers from various economic and psychological sides. This made the Zionist soldiers steal arms from their units' depots and sell them to middlemen arranged by our fighters. We buy a pistol, for example, for $300 and a rifle for $1,000.

While talking about the manufacture of some arms and explosives inside the occupied territories, I would like to say that we are directly concerned with their manufacture, through the scientific committee of the Al-'Asifah forces, which we resort to from time to time. This committee has had a big role in inventing a compound from ingredients that are easily found inside the occupied territories. A special cypher on this compound was sent to our revolutionaries inside the occupied territories and it is being used to manufacture most of their explosives. The Zionist enemy was unable to prevent or limit our capabilities in developing this manufacturing process. The enemy was even unable to stop the purchase of arms from its soldiers. One of the enemy's officers commented on this phenomenon by saying: The Fatah fighters are no longer in need of their leadership headquarters for training or for receiving arms, because they are doing it inside the Zionist entity.

It addition to what I have mentioned here, there are special groups assigned to define the locations of depots of the enemy's weapons. They are also assigned to sneak in and seize some of them. We have been very successful in doing this.

During the interview, Col Abu al-Tayyib affirmed that the Zionist enemy has captured a number of Force 17 officers, most significantly Major Faysal Abu Sharah, Major Muhammad Mahmud Qanan, and Captain Ahmad Hasan Sarhan, who was arrested in the occupied territories and was sentenced to 13 years imprisonment. Those men crossed the sea to reach the homeland to move at night and demolish the Zionist security zone so that generations of the revolution may cross in the homeland. A number of Force 17 members were martyred during the Tunis raid, among them were: Major Majdi al-Ansari, alias 'Ali al-Zaybaq; Captain Mufid al-Masri; Captain Samir Muhammad Isma'il; First Lieutenant George Khalij Murayyij; First Lieutenant Yusuf al-Dayah; Warrant Officer Junior Grade Muhammad Ahmad Hijazi; and Warrant Officer Junior Grade Faysal Mahmud Sharidi.

PLO Radio Details Military Operation in Haifa

JN152000 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1648 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian revolution forces general command has stated the following:

In accordance with instructions issued to our groups operating inside the occupied homeland, the hero martyr 'Ali al-Zaybaq unit belonging to Force 17 has managed to place explosive charges in a can and carton factory of the (?Karamal) Company in the city of Haifa on the occupied Palestinian coast. The timed explosive charges went off on time at dawn yesterday, on 14 January 1986. A huge fire started and carton rolls and lumber were burned. The group returned safely to base after carrying out the operation. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The Palestinian revolution forces general command

BAHRAIN

Indian Foreign Minister Continues Consultations

Committee To Meet 10 Mar

GF160500 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 16 Jan 86 p 1

[By Soman Baby]

[Excerpt] Top-level talks between the foreign ministers of Bahrain and India will be held in Manama today against the backdrop of news that officials from both countries will meet in New Delhi in March for a key meeting.

Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah and Bali Ram Bhagat will cover topics of mutual interest and regional and international issues, including the Iran-Iraq war.

After the first round of talks between the foreign ministers yesterday, Narendra Jain, secretary at the Indian Ministry of External Affairs, said the first meeting of the Indo-Bahrain joint committee will be held on March 10 in New Delhi.

Describing it as a welcome development, Mr Jain said the committee would study economic and commercial cooperation between the two countries.

"We always have had an excellent relationship with Bahrain and we find high potential for further growth and diversification in economic and commercial fields," he said.

Acting Amir Receives

GF150956 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0855 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Manama, 15 Jan (WAKH) — His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, acting amir of Bahrain, today received Bali Ram Bhagat, Indian minister of external relations, and the delegation accompanying him.

During the meeting, they discussed relations between the two countries and ways of promoting them in various fields.

The meeting was attended by Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, Bahraini foreign minister; Shaykh Khalid ibn Ahmad Al Khalifah, director of the heir apparent's office; and Sharad Kumar Bhatnagar, the Indian ambassador to Bahrain.

The Indian minister of external relations arrived in Manama earlier today on a 2-day visit within his current tour of the region.

Heir Apparent Receives Visiting U.S. Commander

GF152019 Doha QNA in Arabic 1150 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Manama, 15 Jan (QNA) — Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, Bahraini acting amir and heir apparent, today received Lieutenant General George Crist, U.S. commander of the Central Command [title as received] who is curently visiting Manama.

KUWAIT

YAR President Telephones Amir on Arab 'Situation'

LD151907 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] His excellency the amir received a telephone call this afternoon from his brother, His Excellency 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the fraternal Yemen Arab Republic regarding the current Arab situation.

Soviet Deputy Defense Minister Winds Up Visit

Comments on PDRY

LD160947 Kuwait KUNA in English 0822 GMT 16 Jan

[Text] Kuwait, Jan 16 (KUNA) — Soviet Deputy Defense Minister Gen Vladimir Govorov Thursday concludes his six-day visit to Kuwait.

Following a military exercise yesterday by the Kuwait Army, Govorov denied, in a statement to journalists, the Soviet Union's role in the coup attempt in Yemen Democratic Republic.

He said his country's policy is based on non-interference in other countries' internal affairs.

Meanwhile, the Soviet-Kuwaiti talks, held between Govorov and Kuwaiti Defense Minister Shaykh Salim al-Sabah Tuesday, centered on Kuwaiti-Soviet relations in general and military cooperation in particular.

Their talks also included discussion of Arab Gulf matters and international issues.

The two sides called for more efforts to be exerted to end the Iran-Iraq war, which has been raging for more than five years.

The visit paid by Govorov, accompanied by a high ranking military delegation, comes in response to an invitation by the Kuwaiti defense minister.

Govorov Watches Maneuvers

LD161350 Kuwait KUNA Diplomatic Information Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] [no dateline as received] Units of the Kuwaiti Army and Armed Forces yesterday carried out a maneuver with live ammunition in the Al-Zalqah area, which was attended by General Govorov, Soviet deputy defense minister, and Major General 'Abdallah Farraj al-Ghanim, chief of staff of the Kuwaiti Armed Forces, and a number of senior officers.

Sophisticated Soviet weapons, recently purchased by Kuwait, were used in the exercises which took the form of an operation to foil an attempt to occupy the oil wells.

The Soviet guest congratulated the Kuwaiti military on their performance and good use of the new weapons. The guest left Kuwait today.

Govorov, Delegation Leave

LD161104 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1013 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Kuwait, 16 Jan (KUNA) — Soviet Deputy Defense Minister Lieutenant General Vladimir Govorov and his accompanying delegation left the country this morning following an official visit lasting 6 days. The chief of staff of the Army and the Armed Forces, Major General 'Abdallah Farraj al-Ghanim, and Faysal al-Dawud, assistant under secretary at the Defense Ministry for local equipment and financial affairs, as well as other high-ranking officers, saw him off.

Asked whether the Kuwaiti Army will be supplied with the required Soviet weapons, the Soviet deputy defense minister told journalists that "everything is possible." Asked whether it will be possible to supply the Kuwaiti Army with air weapons, Lt Gen Vladimir Govorov said that these issues were discussed at the level of both states. Regarding his impression of the tactical exercise that the Kuwaiti Army held yesterday, he said that "the results of the exercise were good and the Kuwaiti Army enjoys high level of efficiency." Lt Gen Govorov said: "We greatly appreciate our visit to Kuwait, and the visit has been successful. During this visit good and useful meetings were held with the Kuwaiti commanders, and views were exchanged on various issues of mutual interest." He added that the views of the two states are close, and that "we are taking back with us very good memories of the Kuwaiti people. We would like to thank the State of Kuwait for the hospitality we were given."

Foreign Minister Comments on Talks With UK's Howe

LD151924 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe left Kuwait this afternoon for London, after a short visit. He was seen off at the airport by Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, acting prime minister and foreign minister; Sulayman Majid al-Shahin, under secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and by several senior officials of the ministry; and by the ambassadors of the two countries.

The acting prime minister and foreign minister held talks with the British foreign secretary, which were attended by Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah al-Athbi, minister of oil and industry; Sulayman Majid al-Shahin, under secretary at the Foreign Ministry; and by several senior officials of the Foreign Ministry. The talks were also attended by members of the delegation accompanying the British foreign secretary.

Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad told KUNA that the talks covered bilateral relations between the two countries, and ways of strengthening and expanding trade exchanges between them, taking into account the freedom and trade competition characterizing the Kuwaiti market.

Concerning the Iraq-Iran war, the acting prime minister and foreign minister said the two sides agreed on the importance of continuing all efforts, particularly international efforts within the United Nations, to stop this destructive war which does not serve either of the two warring countries, the region, and international peace.

In discussing the Middle East and the Palestinian problem, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad said he stressed to Sir Geoffrey Howe the need for convening an international conference under UN sponsorship, to be attended by all parties, including the PLO. He added that the two sides agreed on the importance and vital nature of the freedom of international navigation in the Gulf, in view of the positive effect of this on the stability and prosperity of the peoples of the region.

He said he explained to the British secretary the danger of the freezing of Libyan assets in the United States, and the danger of this to international economic and financial relations.

Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad gave a luncheon banquet at the Hilton-Kuwait Hotel, in honor of the British foreign secretary.

KUNA Notes Press Statement on Indian Minister's Visit

LD151343 Kuwait KUNA in English 0809 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Kuwait, Jan 15 (KUNA) — Indian Foreign Minister Bali Ram Bhagat Wednesday left here, concluding a two-day official visit to Kuwait during which he met senior Kuwaiti officials.

He was seen off by Acting Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, Foreign Undersecretary Salayman al-Shaheen and several senior Kuwaiti officials in addition to the ambassadors of both countries.

A press statement, issued at the conclusion of Bhagat's visit, said the Indian minister held talks with Shaykh Sabah on the Palestinian cause, regional issues, the Iraq-Iran war, world peace and other subjects of mutual concern.

The press statement added that both sides emphasized the importance of the Non-Aligned Movement and its role as a movement free of bloc politics and as a force seeking to consolidate international peace and stability.

The meeting between the two sides reflected a shared commitment to peace and stability and a positive approach to regional and global issues.

The Indian-Kuwaiti sides to the talks expressed the desire to find further means of strengthening and developing amicable mutual relations existing between the two countries in different fields.

Bhagat, who arrived here Monday in response to an invitation from Shaykh Sabah, met H.H. the Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad

al-Sabah to whom he conveyed greetings and wishes from Indian President Zail Singh and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

The Indian foreign minister was earlier in Tehran, Iran, where he held talks with Iranian leaders in an attempt to convince them that it was in the interests of both Iran and Iraq and all neighbouring countries in the Gulf to have peace and stability in the region.

Union Calls for Withdrawal of Assets From U.S.

LD161147 Kuwait KUNA in English 0922 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Kuwait, Jan 16 (KUNA) — The Kuwait Trade Union Federation [KTUF] Thursday condemned threats made by the Zionist and American imperialists against Libya.

In a statement issued here last night, The KTUF rejected U.S. allegation on Libya's involvement in the two commando attacks last December 27th against [Rome] and Vienna airports despite the Libyan Government's repeated denial of these accusations.

The union denounced the Zionist and American military build up off the Libyan coast and stressed that the threat to Libya's sovereignty and independence is also a direct intervention in the affairs of countries in the region and is a dangerous threat to the Arab national liberation movement led by the Palestinian revolution.

The KTUF also called on the Kuwaiti Government to withdraw its assets deposited with American banks before it's too late, and reminded (the Kuwaiti Government) of the Iranian and Libyan lessons.

PDRY

President Addresses People; Supporters in Control

LD151605 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1543 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Report by Samir al-Qaryuni]

[Text] Rome, 15 Jan (KUNA) — KUNA learned here this evening that the forces supporting PDRY President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad have regained control over the situation following the abortive coup last Monday.

Reliable sources have told KUNA's correspondent that President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad is in excellent health and that he has not been injured.

The sources added that President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad at noon today delivered a speech to the Yemeni people of the Democratic Republic of Yemen from a local radio station, in which he stressed that forces supporting him are in full control of the situation. He has called on citizens to resume their normal activities and to show more vigilance and prudence.

The sources pointed out that the local radio which broadcasts its programs to provinces is working normally, because unlike the official radio, it has not been affected by the electricity power failure.

It added that the forces which were involved in the attempted coup had destroyed the main power installations at the beginning of the attempted coup, "which left the country isolated from the rest of the world and also resulted in halting the broadcasts of the official radio."

Sources on Address

GF152042 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2010 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] ANA has denied reports circulating that PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad has been wounded. ANA noted that the PDRY chairman chaired a meeting of the Political Bureau of the YSP Central Committee during which developments in the PDRY were discussed.

Reports on the latest developments in the PDRY indicate that Aden radio resumed its transmission today by broadcasting Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's address, in which he emphasized that his forces are in control of the situation. He called on citizens to help the government maintain order. Western sources in Paris reported that the address was not read by the PDRY chairman, but read by the announcer.

As for the security situation in Aden, reports did not refer to the ferocious battles. Intermittent clashes took place with light weapons. Meanwhile, it was reported today that PDRY Prime Minister Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, who is currently in the Indian capital, intends to leave for Moscow later today. The Indian news agency cited reliable sources as saying that the delegation led by Al-'Attas informed the Indian Foreign Ministry that the PDRY prime minister has decided to give up the idea of returning to the homeland and that he has decided to go to Moscow.

President Appears on TV

JN160828 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0800 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Aden — Official sources in Aden have said that forces loyal to President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad tightened security measures in the capital, Aden, last night following the coup attempt announced last Monday. An official source has said that life is gradually returning to normal and that President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad is continuing his meetings with senior officials to deal with the causes of the coup attempt. Informed sources in Sanaa have said that President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad appeared on Aden television last night. He addressed the Yemeni people on the abortive coup attempt and called on the people to remain alert. The sources said that Aden radio resumed its normal programs on a strictly domestic level and carried President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's address.

Prime Minister Says Situation 'Under Control'

GF160638 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0605 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] New Delhi, 16 Jan (WAKH) — Radio India said today that Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, prime minister of the PDRY, left New Delhi last night for Moscow.

The radio quoted Al-'Attas as saying in a predeparture statement that the situation in his country is improving and is now under control.

Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas warned again against any foreign intervention in his country's internal affairs. He said that he will return to his country via Moscow.

The radio said that before his departure, Al-'Attas held meetings with the Syrian, Algerian, YAR, Ethiopian, UAE, and USSR ambassadors to India.

The PDRY official left Aden for New Delhi with a 40-member delegation prior to the coup attempt.

'Observers' Say Telephone, Radio Contacts Restored

JN151918 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1904 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Authorized government sources in Aden said this evening that the legitimate authorities owing allegiance to President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad have regained control of the situation. Observers note that battles ceased at 1400 GMT today and that telephone and radio contacts with the outside world have been restored. Aden radio resumed broadcasting and most of the rebels were either arrested or have surrendered. Normal life is gradually returning to Aden and other areas.

Fighting Resumes 16 Jan; Loyalists Seek Cease-Fire

JN161257 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1210 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] The state of affairs in the PDRY continues to be obscure. Following reports that calm returned to Aden yesterday evening, world news agencies are reporting that fierce battles resumed this morning. A Western diplomatic source told AP that it seems the battles have spread to all six governorates in the country and that fierce clashes have been raging between regular forces and the militias since dawn today. Missiles, artillery, and even planes are being used.

According to various sources, it seems that the naval forces have adopted a stand in support of President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad but that the Air Force is opposed to the president.

One of the frigates near Aden's coast informed Lloyds insurance company that it saw columns of smoke billowing over Aden. The frigate, which did not reveal its identity, said that the oil refineries at the entrance to the Red Sea have not yet been hit, that the Air Force has begun bombarding maritime targets, and that shells fell near the frigate and other commercial vessels which safely withdrew from the port.

A Western diplomat in Sanaa said that radio messages received by his embassy indicate that huge explosions and large fires broke out in an ammunition depot on (Jabal Fanfan) near Aden. According to various sources, it seems that the forces loyal to President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad achieved some progress in yesterday's battle. However, the tribes in nearby areas have sent fighters to the capital to support the rebels.

Arab sources say that a committee was formed from the YSP Political Bureau and Central Committee comprising Muhammad 'Abdallah al-Batani, Muhammad Sa'd 'Abdallah, Muhsin Salih, Abu Bakr Hasanayn, Sulayman Nasir, and Muhammad Mas'ud. The committee has called for a complete cease-fire as of 0300 today, Thrusday, and also called on all public services, such as the water, health, transport, and supply departments to resume work immediately and to provide the citizens with the necessary services. The committee also announced that it will continue its work.

The Soviet ship *(Antolovsky)* arrived in Djibouti port this morning with 11 Europeans on board who had been on tourist trips on board their yachts in Yemeni waters.

Rebels, Loyalists Meet in Soviet Embassy

LD161143 Kuwait KUNA in English 1045 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Paris, Jan 16 (KUNA) — Representatives of rebel troops and forces loyal to President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad of Democratic Yemen are meeting in the Soviet Embassy in Aden since early this morning, an official French source stated here Thursday.

The sources said that the meeting in the Aden Soviet Embassy building is working out a ceasefire between the two factions, pitted in fierce battles since the aborted coup attempt of last Monday against the government of President 'Ali Nasir.

News of the Soviet mediation bid to bring the South Yemeni rival factions together coincided with an unexpected visit to Moscow today by South Yemeni Premier Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas at the head of a 37-member-strong government delegation.

The Democratic Yemeni top executive, who put off a China visit and left the Indian capital of New Delhi last night for Moscow, is expected to hold top-level contacts with Soviet Government and party officials, including Secretary General Mikhail Gorbachev and Prime Minister Nikolay Ryzhkov on the Aden developments.

Earlier in Kuwait, Soviet Deputy Defence Minister Gen. Vladimir Govorov denied in press statements yesterday that his government is involved in the Yemen incidents, describing them as a "purely internal affair."

Further on Meeting

AU161320 Paris AFP in English 1312 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Paris, Jan 16 (AFP) — Negotiations opened at the Soviet Embassy in Aden today between South Yemeni President 'Ali

Nasir Muhammad and leaders of an atttempted coup, apparently including four senior politicians earlier said by Aden radio to have been executed, reliable sources said here.

Fierce fighting in Aden which broke out after the attempted coup on Monday and continued until early today had eased, the sources added.

Aden radio reported Monday that Deputy Premier 'Ali 'Antar, former President 'Abd al-Fattah Ismail, Local Government Minister 'Ali Salim al-Baydh and a leader of the ruling Yemen Socialist Party (YSP), 'Ali Sha'd Hadi, were all summarily tried and executed following the coup attempt.

However, the sources said that the four were involved in the negotiations today.

An oil pipeline from the port of Aden had been blown up, and the Tawahi district of the city, which faces the refinery in Little Aden, was flooded by oil several centimetres (inches) thick, the sources added.

City residents were still holed up in their homes and suffering increasing hardship as water and electricity supplies remained cut-off.

The Abu Dhabi daily *AL-KHALIJ* reported today that bedouins loyal to 'Ali 'Antar were massing some 200 kms (130 miles) northwest of Aden, were in control of the region and were planning an offensive.

The daily repeated an earlier report that the deputy premier had been killed by a presidential guard on Monday as he attempted to shoot President Nasir Muhammad at a Politburo meeting.

Diplomatic sources in Sanaa, the North Yemen capital, confirmed today that President Nasir Muhammad had appeared on television late yesterday and called for calm.

Aden radio was still not back on the air, the sources added, although a pirate station operated by the rebels north of Aden was transmitting.

Paper Says Rebel Forces Led by Defense Minister

GF160856 Doha QNA in Arabic 0818 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Kuwait, 16 Jan (QNA) — New details were published today in Kuwait on the coup attempt in the PDRY. These reports indicate that until yesterday morning the military situation was in favor of the rebel forces under the leadership of Salih Muslih Qasim, PDRY defense minister, who had control of the air power until that time.

According to the report published by the Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-SIYASAH*, Salih Muslih Qasim had earlier achieved "partial" successes while leading the opposition. He was using Aden Hotel as headquarters for his military operations. Before the situation altered, he had control over the Al-Dil' area which is his home area. It is also the home area of 'Ali Ahmad Nasir 'Antar, PDRY deputy chairman, who was reported to have been killed in the recent conflict.

Reports have said that Salih Muslih Qasim's control also included Al-Jubayl camps, Jabal al-Naghm, Al-'Inab, and the strategic Ahmad military airfield which is used by the Air Force.

The paper said: "The Defense minister, immediately following the crisis within the YSP Central Committee and the PDRY Cabinet, took control of the Jabal Harz camp from where he moved toward the presidential palace and part of the port where he captured Al-'Abid Island, Bab al-Mandab, and the second governorate. This was accomplished by virtue of the air power which was under the leadership of one of the relatives of Sha'i Hadi who was executed.

The Air Force also bombed the radio station and damaged it. The presidential palace and the headquarters of the security organ were also bombed. The opposition under Salih Muslih Qasim was able to cut electric power in Aden.

The *AL-SIYASAH* report says that the strongest supporter of Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, Muhammad 'Ali Ahmad, governor of Abyan, moved his forces toward the capital which is about 180 km from his province. His forces were subjected to bombardment by the Air Force which is loyal to Salih Muslih Qasim who also controlled the arms stores.

The paper quotes reports from Sanaa as saying that President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the YAR, gave the impression that the legitimate authorities in Aden have been victorious. This happened during the contacts between him and His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad, amir of Kuwait; Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, acting Kuwaiti prime minister and foreign minister; Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi; and Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat.

AL-KHALIJ Details Beginning of Fighting in Aden

GF161344 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 16 Jan 86 p 1

["Exclusive" report from Aden]

[Text] *AL-KHALIJ* has received a report from inside Aden on the development of events over the last 3 days.

Events were sparked when 'Ali 'Antar, deputy chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium fired a gun at Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad during a meeting of the YSP Political Bureau. However, the chairman's bodyguards immediately intervened and killed 'Ali 'Antar. During the course of the shoot-out, a number of unnamed members of the YSP Political Bureau were killed. The report, relayed by a diplomatic source from a country having strong relations with the PDRY, confirmed the death of 'Abd al-Fatah Isma'il, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee; 'Ali Salim al-Bayd; deputy prime minister and minister of local government; and 'Ali Sha'li, member of the YSP Political Bureau, who died during the first hours following the shots at Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

The report stated that the two sides struggling for power were ready to confront each other at any moment. It added that when the confrontation at the meeting of the YSP Political Bureau ended in 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's favor, the forces and militia loyal to 'Ali 'Antar moved out, but were immediately confronted by Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's forces. The report revealed that the first surprise for the 'Antar forces was the presence of tank brigades loyal to Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. It was believed that these tank brigades were loyal to 'Ali 'Antar. A great tank battle was fought in Abyan region last Monday, which resulted in a victory for the major body of the tank corps, and an end to the struggle between those protecting the legitimacy and those opposing it.

Meanwhile, 'Antar's forces and militia moved their armored vehicles to different parts of Aden. They attempted to control the airport and the port, but the Air force — totally loyal to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad — helped to determine the situation in favor of the forces of legitimacy. 'Ali 'Antar's artillery units and missile launchers fought a large battle along Aden's shorefronts against Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's gunboats. The report stated that 'Ali 'Antar's artillery units shelled the PDRY presidency and paralyzed the radio station.

During clashes on Monday and Tuesday, the security organs — loyal to Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad — launched wide surprise campaigns of attack and arrests against forces loyal to 'Antar. Among the arrested is Defense Minister Salih Muslih.

The report added that the clashes, which continued until yesterday, were between government forces and 'Antar's militia pockets. The reports said: The liquidation of these pockets requires more time. The report affirmed that 'Ali Nasir Muhammad himself has commanded the battles of the past 3 days. Yesterday contact was made between him and the party which prepared this report.

The report stressed the danger of the move of 'Ali 'Antar's tribe in the Al-Dali' region. It said: It controls the region, has a great number of weapons, and is trying to expand domination beyond the region.

Eyewitness Describes Fighting

HK160320 Hong Kong AFP in English 0259 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Djibouti, Jan 16 (AFP) — A large number of civilians may have perished in the battle which engulfed Aden following Monday's attempt to overthrow South Yemeni President 'Ali Nasir Muhammed, according to a Greek captain who reached Djibouti Wednesday.

Capt. George Pateras, 49, of the 18,000-ton freighter *Telamon*, which plies between the Far East and the Red Sea for the Japanese Mitsui OAK Line gave the first eyewitness account of the coup at a press conference on board his ship.

The captain said that he and the other foreign ships had slipped out of Aden harbour on Tuesday night after being caught in cross-fire between loyalist naval forces and the putschists.

"Trouble started on Monday, the 13th, at about 09:00 in the morning," after a quiet weekend, he said. "We saw civilians running in the streets but at first we didn't realise why. Very quickly, people started barricading the main streets and sporadic small-arms fire broke out."

The *Telamon*, was anchored less than 500 meters (yards) from the road round the harbour. Seven other civilian freighters were in port: three Russian, one Japanese, one Greek, one from Singapore and one from Colombo. As an unusual feature, there were no Soviet military vessels, he said.

At around 10:00 am, the captain said six South Yemeni Navy launches, armed with machine-guns and cannon, at anchor in the harbour, moved into new positions: Three sped out to sea while the others eased themselves between the other ships.

The captain said Soviet freighters "were then receiving orders to prepare for sailing," which a member of his crew who knew Russian was able to translate.

"Around midday on Monday, we spotted through binoculars, dozens, maybe a hundred tanks bearing down on the airport from the north-west of Aden.... almost immediately, yellow-coloured old-fashioned MIG fighter-bombers took off from the airport and began firing rockets at the tanks."

However, they failed to prevent the tanks from reaching the airport shortly afterwards and all air activity ceased around 13:00.

The captain said that by 15:00, the three South Yemeni launches concealed amopg the big ships opened fire on a large tank force heading towards the president's residence and the Defence Ministry.

"Luckily none of the tanks fired back," he said.

Fighting raged throughout Monday night around the Defence Ministry, where, according to South Yemeni officials aboard the telamon, 2,000 soldiers were massed. The worst fighting was in the eastern part of Aden, the captain said. On Tuesday morning, fierce artillery duels resumed between the tanks and the naval launches, in which the Japanese freighter, run by Sanco Lines, was hit three times. Damage was minimal and was quickly repaired, he said.

A heavy artillery piece, installed on a headland at the extreme south-west of the harbour, then joined in, firing on the tanks besieging the Defence Ministry. A large number of tanks concealed in a park were destroyed, Captain Pateras said.

By 13:00 Tuesday, the old four-storey building housing the Defence Ministry was in flames and appeared to have been destroyed. At the height of the shooting, crowds of civilians were struggling to flee the combat zone. Capt. Pateras said that to judge by the fleets of ambulances, there must have been a huge number of casualties.

"I saw heavy material damage had been done to the city," he said, without being able to indicate which buildings were hit.

At 15:30, he said large cannons moved into position north of the port and immediately opened up on the launches in the port. The shells rained down, exploding only a few meters (yards) from the civilian ships, he said.

"It was then that one of the Soviet freighters slipped its moorings and began manoeuvering to quit the harbour. We immediately did the same and followed the ship. In a trice, the other civilian vessles followed suit and we all left one after another."

"At about 19:00, as we headed towards Djibouti, a radio message from a Greek ship a few nautical miles off Aden said very heavy fighting was still going on in the city," Capt. Pateras said.

Meanwhile, in Athens, Captain Pateras was quoted as saying the fighting could go on for a week since military strength was roughly equal between the Navy and the Airforce on the one side and the Armoured Corps and the territorial forces on the other.

QATAR

Amir Receives Japanese Prime Minister's Message

GF141903 Manama WAKH in English 1630 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Doha, Jan 14 (WAKH) — H.H. the Amir of Qatar Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani has received a written message from the prime minister of Japan Yasuhiro Nakasone.

The message was delivered by Nakasone's special envoy Masayuki Fujio who was received in audience by h.h. the amir here today.

The audience was attended by h.h. the heir apparent and Defence Minister Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani and Japanese Ambassador in Doha Yuzo Hatano.

Qatari official source said that the message dealt with increasing cooperation between the two friendly countries in various fields, particularly the political, economic, and commercial domains and best means for boosting those relations.

Heir Apparent, Envoy Meet

GF141514 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1355 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Doha, 14 Jan (WAKH) — His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, Qatari heir apparent and defense minister, received here today Mr Masayuki Fujio, the Japanese prime minister's envoy, and the delegation accompanying him. During the meeting they reviewed relations between Qatar and Japan in light of the message received by Qatari Amir Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani from the Japanese envoy.

Oil Minister Receives

GF152021 Manama WAKH in English 1630 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Doha, 15 Jan (WAKH) — Qatari Finance and Petroleum Minister Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Khalifah Al Thani met Masayuki Fujio, envoy of Japanese prime minister.

They reviewed bolstering bilateral relations between the two countries, particularly in energy and economic fields.

After the meeting, the Japanese envoy left here for Cairo as part of a regional tour.

AL-'ARAB Criticizes Shultz Statement on Libya

GF141159 Doha QNA in Arabic 0850 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Doha, 14 Jan (QNA) — The Qatari newspaper *AL-'ARAB* has criticized the statement made by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in which he called on the Reagan administration to adopt measures agianst Libya more strict than the economic boycott and freezing of assets, saying this is designed to distort the image of the Arabs and to portray them to the world as if they know nothing but terrorism.

Commenting editorially today, the paper says that Libya managed to win the first round in its political dispute with the United States because the majority of the countries of the world — although they did not support the Libyan position in confronting the U.S. measures — at least did not support the Reagan administration. This enraged Shultz. He did not believe that the United States would be isolated even by its European allies, nor did he think that Arab solidarity was still alive and kicking. He certainly did not think that Libya would make gains that he assumed it would never attain for years to come. The paper asks what sort of stricter measures Shultz is calling for since the U.S. basket has been emptied of everything except the military option. We believe that this is what he meant by stricter measures.

Concluding, *AL-'ARAB* says that before the second round of threats against Libya are implemented, we would like to mention that Libyan soil is Arab soil and that the Arab nation is stronger and more audacious than it is thought to be.

AL-'ARAB Expresses Regret Over PDRY Conflict

GF151414 Doha QNA in Arabic 0820 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] In its editorial today, the Qatari newspaper *AL-'ARAB* expresses regret at the deterioting situation in the PDRY. It asserts that what is happening there among the comrades in arms serves only the enemies of the Arab nation.

AL-'ARAB says: "Our regret is not at the outbreak of differences following the abortive coup attempt yesterday [13 January], since that is an internal matter concerning the Yemeni people alone. Our regret is at the shedding of Arab blood in the streets of Aden which have turned into a battlefield of fierce fighting between the supporters and opponents of President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad."

The paper says that these events serve no one but the enemy regardless of the reasons and justifications, especially at a time when our nation is being subjected to real dangers. Such dangers, the paper adds, may be translated at any moment into a U.S. aggression against Libya and another Israeli aggression against

another Arab country, perhaps Yemen, in which the comrades of liberation are fighting each other.

AL-'ARAB calls on the brothers in Aden to stop the bloodshed, to reconcile, and to preserve Arab blood, since what is happening serves only the enemies of Yemen and the Arab nation.

SAUDI ARABIA

Syrian Vice President Arrives 15 Jan

GF151232 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Excerpt] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, vice president of the Syrian Arab Republic, arrived in Riyadh at noon today. He was received at the airport by Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general; Prince Salman ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, amir of Riyadh; Muhammad Al al-Shaykh, chief of royal protocol; 'Abdallah al-Nu'aym, mayor of Riyadh; and Muhammad al-Tall, Syrian ambassador to the Kingdom.

King Fahd Receives

GF151508 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received His Excellency Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam today. The meeting was attended by Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, defense and aviation minister, and inspector general. 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam had lunch with his majesty the king.

Khaddam Departs

GF151650 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1610 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 15 Jan (SPA) — Syrian Vice President His Excellency 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam left Riyadh today for home after concluding a brief visit to the Kingdom, during which he was received by His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

UAE

Bomb Explodes Near Syrian, PDRY Airline Offices

LD160826 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0809 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 16 Jan (KUNA) — An official source at the Interior Ministry stated here today that a small explosion occurred this morning in the lower part of a commercial building in Abu Dhabi. The source said that the explosion shattered the glass of the frontage of some commercial establishments in the building, including the offices of the Syrian Arab Airlines and the PDRY airlines. He pointed out that no one was harmed by the explosion which initial investigations reveal was caused by a timed explosive charge. He added that the authorities are continuing their investigation into the incident.

AL-KHALIJ Expresses Regret Over PDRY Events

GF150911 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0602 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Al-Shariqah, 15 Jan (WAM) — The newspaper *AL-KHALIJ* expresses regret at the events taking place in the southern part of Yemen since "those who will eventually pay the price are the fraternal Yemeni people."

In its editorial, *AL-KHALIJ* states that indications of a power struggle in Aden have been "appearing repeatedly for several months and the issue was expected to be decided at any moment. However, it is saddening for events to take the bloody form indicated by reports leaking out of the PDRY, especially since developments in the PDRY over the last 5 years, until mid-1985, indicated that there was a trend toward internal stability with a sincere intention of implementing the 5-year plan in the fields of industry, construction, and education."

The paper refers to the seriousness of what is going on there in light of the reports on "tribal mobilizations to support this or that party" and in light of the probabilities that events may develop into a civil war.

In conclusion, the paper expresses the hope that the battles will stop and that the reports on the events will turn out to be exaggerated.

YAR

Council of Ministers Discusses Situation in PDRY

GF151721 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Excerpt] The Council of Ministers held its regular meeting today under Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, prime minister and member of the Standing Committee. After the Council of Ministers reviewed the resolutions reached in the previous session, it listened to a report on the situation in the southern part of our homeland which is considered a domestic affair of that part of the homeland. The Council expressed the hope that the situation would ease in such a way to guarantee the security, stability, and safety of the southern part of the homeland.

President Receives Telephone Call From Kuwaiti Amir

GF151233 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, received a telephone call from his brother the Kuwaiti amir, His Highness Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah. SABA' has learned that during the telephone conversation, they exchanged views on developments in the Arab arena.

Mubarak Interviewed on Khatir Case, Terrorism

NC151420 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1205 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 15 Jan (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has criticized the opposition for its attitude over the issue of Egyptian soldier Sulayman Khatir and accused it of dealing a severe blow to Egyptian democracy.

In an important interview to be published by *AL-MUSAWWAR* magazine on Friday [17 January], President Mubarak said: I cannot find words to describe the behavior of the opposition in this issue except to say that it was ridiculous and an attempt to deceive simple people. Regrettably, however, this was done in the name of democracy.

President Mubarak asked: What does it mean when opposition parties seek to incite ordinary people and university students, first on the pretext that he should not have been brought to trial because he was a hero who had killed seven Israeli enemies, and second, on the pretext that the sentence was harsh? Now they are going so far as to cast doubt on his suicide.

President Mubarak added: I was sorry about the death of this young man. I even cancelled a longstanding appointment when I heard the news. I regretted his death because he was the victim of those who tried to exploit his case. I was saddened by the behavior of the opposition, which lost its senses and started telling the people that the Mossad killed Sulayman Khatir and that if the Mossad did not kill him then there must have been someone in Egypt who wanted to get rid of him.

In his interview with *AL-MUSAWWAR*, President Mubarak praised the stand of Dr Wahid Ra'fat, deputy NDP leader. He said: He was the most courageous of all when the top jurist declared publicly that Sulayman Khatir was the victim of those who had blown up his case and sought to exploit it for limited partisan purposes.

The President added: If the opposition is convinced that the Mossad succeeded in penetrating the military prison to kill Sulayman Khatir, if they believe that Egypt cannot protect the inmates of its prisons, and if their thinking has reached such a low level, then the situation is hopless.

The president stressed that an attack on Sulayman Khatir by the Mossad or others is a matter related to the homeland's dignity and security. He pointed out that measures to protect the life of Sulayman Khatir in prison took all contingencies into account, including the foolish possibility that he might be subjected to an attack from outside the prison.

The president said with sadness: Who are they talking to when they say that the Mossad gained access to Sulayman Khatir's cell to kill him in broad daylight, at 0945, surrounded by his guards, inside his cell, and in his prison which is close to all the vital state institutions, the Defense Ministry, military intelligence, and the residence of the president of the Republic? He added: What causes me a lot of pain is that some people believe them.

President Mubarak went on to say: I can understand some Arab newspapers' way of exaggerating things and fabricating stories, such as the tale of the Israeli television cameraman who visited Sulayman Khatir and hit him with a camera, out of revenge. But I cannot understand the motives prompting an Egyptian party to propagate such lies. He added: To those in Egypt who are disseminating this shameful story, I say: If what they believe is true how can they feel secure themselves, and how can they be satisfied living in a homeland that has descended to that level?

Replying to a question, President Mubarak said: What motive could any ruler or any official have to kill Sulayman Khatir? He wondered why people did not wait for the results of the autopsy performed by the forensic specialist instead of disseminating rumors and accusations without any feeling of responsibility or duty toward the homeland. The president said that the authorities had entrusted the task of carrying out the autopsy to the civilian doctors of the forensic medicine department of the Justice Ministry, although the case falls within the jurisdiction of the military authorities, which also have a department of forensic medicine. He added: We did this in order to prevent rumors.

In his interview, President Mubarak said: Sometimes I wonder whether any of the people who specialize in incitement and provocation ever ask themselves about the crime they committed against this poor young man.

The president continued: His sentence had not yet been endorsed, and the legal date for presenting an appeal was not due. However, these people did not seek to give him hope. From the beginning, their task had been to blow the incident all out of proportion, completely ignoring the people involved in the events themselves. They wanted to create a hero without heroism, as though Egypt were short of heroes. Egypt's history is full of real heroes, both civilian and military, who faced death and martyrdom in battles that would make babies age.

Mubarak wondered: Why do we seek to underrate ourselves to the extent that we hasten to promote false defamations about Egypt; for example, that Egypt is being pressured and that Israel has linked the Tabah issue with the need to bring Sulayman Khatir to trial.

The president noted: The Israelis requested a report on the incident through channels of mediation. I responded: What report do you want and to whom do I present it? I also told them: Maybe you have forgotten that Egypt has indepdendent judicial authorities. Neither I nor anyone else can allow anyone to contact the court with a request for a report on the incident.

President Mubarak asserted that the only report on this incident is the sentence which has been issued by the court and made public.

The president added: As much as others, I had hoped that Sulayman Khatir would be acquitted. But Khatir had killed women and children. The court condemned this incident and issued its sentence. We did not interfere, either directly or indirectly. There was no pressure applied from any direction; we reject pressue, no matter where it originates. The president asked: How could I remain in office for even 1 day if I thought that I would surrender to any type of pressure? The president

added: I would have changed the whole composition of the court if I thought any kind of pressure was being imposed on it.

I frequently ask myself, the president continued, what will happen if this present course of events continues? What if the opposition continues to twist facts, taking advantage of any opportunity to incite and provoke? I often ask myself: How long can Egypt put up with this nonsense? How long can the regime bear this? I don't think Egypt can take it anymore, nor can the regime bear it any longer. Although I have borne a great deal, there are others who cannot tolerate it. The regime is not just the president. The regime is institutions, a state, a favorable atmosphere, and an agreement on national interests.

Replying to a question, the president stated: I am not fed up with democracy. I still have a profound belief that democracy and freedom are Egypt's safe haven. But I and others are fed up with practices which seek to bury democracy alive. Democracy and action are inseparable. Every citizen must ask himself what the situation would be if such practices continue to follow such a course. Everything has an end and a limit, even life itself has to end.

Responding to a question posed by *AL-MUSAWWAR* magazine, President Mubarak warned that it is democracy which is at stake. These people are striking at it, or rather killing it, with their activities which seek to create anarchy, to incite, and to provoke. If democracy brings nothing but anarchy, he said, then the people have the right not to believe in it. Our democratic option has been and continues to be aimed at making every citizen feel that he is freely participating in the ruling process and in the country's development. It also seeks to present opposing views so that citizens can see the facts and unite around national goals which we act together to achieve. Is this what we are doing now? One quick look at party papers shows us that we are merely exchanging abuses and curses.

Frankly, I see nothing in our present party life other than groups exchanging accusations and abuses on the pages of our newspapers. They have abandoned the problems of the people and devoted themselves to a vendatta. I see nothing but attempts to utilize every opportunity to incite and to provoke. Is this democracy?

President Mubarak added: If this is some people's concept of democracy, then God help democracy. They are wasting democracy; they are killing it. I will not deviate from democracy or from freedom. But I ask every Egyptian: What will happen if things continue along this course?

Democracy does not mean that parties can try to incite students by unreal motives and false issues. Democracy does not mean that some people can take the opportunity to say that Sulayman Khatir did not commit suicide, but was killed by institutions inside his cell or by the regime or parts of the regime. Is this permissible?

The president affirmed: I ask every Egyptian who might benefit from false incitement or from creating anarchy and trouble among the students, instigating them to damage the utilities of the people: Where can we get money to repair any damage caused by such student disturbances? Everyone knows the facts of the matter. Everyone knows that Egypt's income barely covers employees' salaries and debt payments.

Mubarak continued: There is another point I would like to raise with those who hasten to publish false statements about Egypt in certain Arab newspapers. He added: I dare any neighboring regime to be able to choose democracy and to bear its consequences. Despite the freedom and democracy we have in Egypt, we are acting as though we want to turn everything upside down; as though we are saying that freedom and democracy are no good for us. How can we prove to our citizens that freedom is in their best interest if the fruit of such freedom is an exchange of slander between groups? I am not warning anyone; however, I do want to draw attention to the grave alternative to democratic choice. We do not want to revert to such an alternative.

Asked if he is thinking of submitting a comprehensive evaluation of the democratic experience to the People's Assembly, Mubarak replied: When I submit this democratic evaluation within sight and hearing of the people, there must follow some concrete action or measure based on the reality of the situation. However, I am still watching events and telling myself that things may get better. Can we practice democracy at a sufficiently high level to be able to foster and promote further democracy? It is regrettable that each of the opposition party leaders only admires himself and wants to take the helm. Every one of these people seeks to exploit any opportunity to incite and instigate.

When asked about charges by an opposition group describing Egypt as subservient, Mubarak expressed doubts about any signs of subservience and its effects. Mubarak was also doubtful as to who would impose a view on Egypt contrary to its interests. Mubarak said: I sit on this chair because I am an elected president and I am here to serve the people and safeguard their Constitution and aspirations. If I find myself unable to serve the people, there is nothing to keep me here. I have worked hard for 6 years in difficult international circumstances which have affected Egypt's economy and increased its burdens. I believe that everyone knows the magnitude of the problems we are heir to.

Mubarak added: I would like to tell those who speak about subservience that if you are shamless enough to describe Egypt or its president as subservient, the least you can do now is to shut up. I will not accept any pressure or violation of the national will. Yes, we had some mishaps with the United States last year. The Americans took a long time to understand our position and to understand us. I think that mutual understanding is now based on frankness and a clear vision.

Asked whether there has been some let-up in pursuing corruption, Mubarak said: I repeat time and again that it must be clear to everyone that we will not cover up any corruption whatever the source. I absolutely believe that no case of corruption has been covered up. Any case of corruption will be referred to the public prosecution office or to the office of the socialist public prosecutor.

When asked if the government has been slow in confronting economic problems, Mubarak said that when the government

takes economic measures, it takes into consideration the impact that these measures will have on the masses of the people, particularly the low-income people.

On amending the Constitution, Mubarak said: Frankly speaking, I tell everyone that I am not in a rush to amend the present Constitution, because tampering with the Constitution is a serious matter. The present Constitution accurately reflects the current stage. The Constitution itself does not restrict democratic choice nor obstruct its practice. Any amendment to the Constitution at present would pit factions against each other and would place some interests above others. We must be judicious and not embark on this now. We are now faced with the tasks of a transitional stage to promote democracy and renovate public facilities, utilities, and infrastructure, and to prepare the conditions for a productive society that can become more self-reliant. He said that this is one of the tasks of the transitional stage which must be achieved under the present Constitution and suits the interests of all parties. I want to ask those who are calling for the amendment of the Constitution to study and compare this Constitution with the prerevolution one. I do not want to go into criticism of the Constitution. I personally believe that the time is inopportune for this. We are experiencing changing circumstances. If I wanted to deceive the people, then I would engage their attention by talking about the Constitution for 1 or 2 years. But I will not do it. The present Constitution provides for freedoms; perhaps a different constitution will not give us the same things.

Answering a question on reports in the Israeli press that he and Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres would meet, President Mubarak said: The meeting cannot take place until they decide on arbitration and set the date and make all the arrangements. If the Israeli Government makes its decision, nothing will prevent us from considering the matter and agreeing on a meeting anywhere to discuss all the issues.

Touching on the normalization of relations with Israel, the president commented: There is nothing new. We have to know that normalization depends on our interests. If the Israelis have better quality goods which we can buy at lower prices, what is there to prevent me from buying them? This is better than buying through a third party.

The president went on: Normalization and I say this for the thousandth time, does not mean that there is a special or a favored relation. We recently discussed the issue of Dayr al-Sultan [in Jerusalem] with the Israelis. I told them that if the monastery is returned to the Egyptian church, then the Copts of Egypt can make a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. But this is up to them, because we neither prevent nor urge anyone to go or not to go. This is a personal choice and I never interfere.

Speaking about terrorism, the president reiterated that no terrorism against Egypt will be tolerated, and that Egypt will not yield to terrorism or extortion. The president described the hijacking of the Egyptian plane to the Malta airport as a unique incident.

Concerning reports that the Egyptian soldiers storming the plane had blown up its doors, President Mubarak said: When the operation to storm the plane began, some of the sharpshooters opened fire through the windows at the terrorists standing inside the plane. All the passengers were taking shelter under the seats. Meanwhile, the storming team was trying to open the plane's emergency door in order to get in and engage the terrorists. As soon as they opened the door, the explosives planted by the terrorists went off. As for the baggage door, which was said to be blown up, this door did not lead to where the passengers were. It was too small for a soldier to get in. If the baggage door had been blown up, the whole belly of the plane would have been destroyed. The real explosion resulted from the explosives planted by the terrorists near the emergency door on one side of the plane.

The president continued: Stranger still was that when the commandos started to storm the plane, the Maltese forces surrounded the Egyptian forces. I think that the Maltese authorities meant to arrest all the terrorists, in case the Egyptian commandos succeeded in catching them. The Maltese authorities wanted to bring them to trial in Malta and to prevent them from falling into our troops' hands. I believe that there is no other explanation for the behavior of the Maltese forces. When the Egyptians realized that they were surrounded by the Maltese forces, the men informed the group's commander, who instructed them to do nothing, and to allow the Maltese to stand behind if they so wished. The commander felt there was no call for an argument then.

The president was asked whether investigations in Malta involving the hijackers had uncovered any new evidence proving that Tripoli was involved in the operation. The president replied: I cannot talk about the investigations, but we asked early on to send observers to follow the investigations and check the plane. The Maltese authorities refused. We did not want to interfere or take part in the investigations. This was purely a matter of sovereignty. We merely wanted to follow the investigations, but the Maltese authorities refused. The investigations were completed and the Maltese did not allow Egypt to be there. What went on during the investigations was a mystery. The Egyptian ambassador was then allowed to attend the preliminary hearing, and it was a procedural one. We wanted to have officials and observers at the investigations and when they checked the plane, as is the practice the world over, but Malta refused.

Touching on the aims of terrorism in Egypt, President Mubarak said: Its purpose is to sabotage Egypt, shake its stability, and paralyze its effectiveness. Many parties do not want the Egyptian will to be independent. Fortunately, our brothers of the opposition parties know that, because we have laid all the facts before them. We assured them that the terrorist campaign against Egypt aims to bring us down and subjugate us. But we will not submit to anyone.

Asked if he still hopes that the Arabs will understand Egypt's real position and how vital solidarity is, President Mubarak said: I have made many efforts with the Arabs, more than can be imagined, but it appears that no one wants to fulfill his role.

Asked what he wants of the Arabs other than that they fulfill their role, the president said: We do not want anything. We have been telling them: Let us meet to solve the issue so that there will be agreement among us and so that no outside party

can use the current Arab disagreement as an excuse to evade its responsibilities. It appears, however, that no one wants to resolve the issue. All interests are in conflict. We alone, and King Husayn with us, care about the issue. We have no private interests. We told the Arabs: Get together even without us. The important thing is for the outside world and all sides to ascertain that there are reasonable grounds for agreement. We do so because our national duty requires that we not abandon the issue.

The president went on the say: Regrettably, we have thus far only seen one-upmanship. It is as if we were filling a punctured waterskin or ploughing the sea. Do they benefit from the issue? Do these regimes have interests? They definitely do.

The president was told: Perhaps the Arabs think that Egypt wants something from them. He responded: What do we want? Financially speaking, they are giving to everybody. In the Iraq-Iran war, they are giving to both Iran and Iraq. As for Egypt, it does not take anything, nor does it want anything. We want them to meet to agree and reach a consensus. However, there are Arab states and outsiders that do not want this. These states support the principle of "divide and rule." This principle is the policy of some Arab states and of some outsiders. We are fully aware of all the details.

On what the Syrian-Jordanian meeting might have achieved, President Mubarak said: I believe that the Syrian-Jordanian summit was simply to set out the subjects for discussion. In this respect, I should add that the Jordanian-Syrian agreement has not harmed Egypt in any way because we are not against the Arab states coming together. We would be happy to see relations among them put right on the basis of pan-Arab interests.

Responding to another question on Egypt's commitment to the Palestinian cause, President Mubarak said: We were the first to support this cause right from the beginning. We are supporting it because it represents the just rights of an oppressed people. We have no interest of our own in this. We will not take Palestine under our banner. Our sole interest rests in the fact that we, as the biggest Arab country, believe that it is only just that the Palestinian people be given the right to self-determination, their cause won, and their land restored.

President Mubarak expressed the hope that it will be possible to convene an international conference on the Middle East and to reactivate the cause this year; otherwise Arab differences will get worse.

President Mubarak denied that he had told Yasir 'Arafat that he had to recognize Resolutions 242 and 338. He said: I asked 'Arafat to look for a formula that the Palestinians themselves could accept in order to recognize Resolutions 242 and 338 within 2 months at the latest, so that the issue would not die out. This is necessary because I feel that in 2 months time the world might try to abandon the issue completely. It will lose international and European support which is now diminishing because of increasing terrorist operations.

Asked whether all hope will be lost if Arab differences persist, President Mubarak said: How can we talk about hope when we do not all have such a hope? The problem is that all Arabs have differences. They even differ about Arab summits. How many leaders attended the Moroccan summit? Let us look at the Africans. Despite their huge differences, 99 percent of African leaders attended the recent summit conference in Addis Ababa. All differences were patched up and the air was cleared at these meetings through the mediation of certain leaders. But the Arabs are involved in disputes and their differences prevent them from holding a meeting to discuss these differences. When the Arabs meet, all they do is trade insults. What can we expect from Israel and Washington? What can we expect from any superpower when they see the state the Arabs are in? The superpowers will say: Let the Arabs first resolve their differences and then we will listen to them. The Arabs differ over the international conference. The Syrians say that they will not attend any international conference that is called by Egypt. But I must say that the international conference should be attended by the Syrians, the Jordanians, and all parties concerned. We are not against this. What counts is that the Arabs agree among themselves whether Egypt attends the conference or not.

'Abd al-Majid Comments

PM151023 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 11 Jan 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "'Abd al-Majid Tells *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT*: Khatir's Death is a Human tragedy and We Should Let Egyptian Judiciary Settle the Matter"]

[Text] Fes — In a Statement to *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* before leaving Fes Friday, the Egyptian Foreign Minister expressed sorrow at the death of Sulayman Khatir but noted that all the evidence indicates that he committed suicide. 'Abd al-Majid hastened to add: "I do not have all the information on this case at this moment."

He expressed hope that the incident, which he described as a human tragedy, would not be exploited for propaganda purposes to promote inhuman objectives. He said the issue should be tackled wisely and with reason.

On the question of autopsy, the Egyptian official said that freedom of opinion and the sacrosanct nature of the judiciary are guaranteed by the Constitution, and since the court has approved the autopsy request the matter should be left to the judiciary to settle.

In reply to a question about the controversy during the Islamic foreign ministers' conference in Fes about Egypt's membership, he said: We believe that the matter has been resolved despite the attempts by three delegations to cause problems. We regret that such attempts were made and we do not advise escalation. I believe that the matter has been conslusively resolved.

'Abd al-Majid declined to answer a question as to whether, in the wake of his meeting with King Hassan, a Moroccan envoy would be visiting Cairo soon. He just said: The meeting was cordial. I delivered a message from President Mubarak to the Moroccan monarch who in turn gave me a message for the Egyptian president.

Demonstrators Demand 'Truth'

NC151605 Paris AFP in English 1547 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, Jan 15 (AFP) — A ceremony today commemorating the 68th anniversary of the birth of former President Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir was turned into a demonstration by protesters demanding the "truth" over the death of a policeman jailed for life killing seven Israelis.

About 1,000 people gathered in Manshiyat al-Bakri, near the Defense Ministry in the suburb of Heliopolis, outside the mausoleum of the former Egyptian leader, who died in 1970.

The crowd began chanting slogans, demanding "the truth about the death" of Sulayman Khatir, the Egyptian policeman who shot dead seven Israeli tourists in the Sinai peninsula in October.

Demonstrators praised as a "hero" Mr. Khatir, who authorities said hanged himself in his room of the prison infirmary where he was being held.

Among those in attendance were Nasir's son and daughter, Hoda and Khalid 'Abd al-Nasir, his widow Tahiyah Kazim and several of the ministers who served under him.

Farid 'Abd al-Karim, secretary general of the Nasirite Arab Socialist Party — tolerated but not recognized by the pro-Western government of President Husni Mubarak — told the gathering his movement would 'oppose any infringement of Libya's territorial integrity."

Mr. 'Abd al-Karim denounced the "aggressive projects of the United States" against Libya and expressed support for Iraq in its war against Iran.

Mubarak Inaugurates Oil Projects in South Sinai

NC160522 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Excerpt] President Husni Mubarak inaugurated a new expansion to the Abu Rudays oil fields in the south Sinai Governorate this morning. He gave the signal for a water treatment plant to begin operation as part of a project to inject water into the bala'im inshore oil fields. The president also inaugurated the electric power plant which feeds these fields.

Upon his arrival, the president inaugurated a new addition to the Abu Rudays airport, which will now be able to accomodate larger planes. He then headed for the Bala'im Oil Company's training center where he listened to briefings on the achievements of this company during the last 10 years since these fields were returned to the Egyptians.

In a statement, Minister of Petrolium 'Abd al-Hadi Qandil said: Egypt has worked to develop these fields. They now produce 175,000 barrels. The total cost involved in renewal and purification operations has amounted to 617 million Egyptian pounds. The oil reserves produced by these fields are estimated to be 1.7 billion barrels.

Defense Minister Interviewed on Current Events

NC160545 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1757 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 15 Jan (MENA) — Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazallah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, has asserted that Egypt will spare no effort to achieve a minimum degree of Arab agreement that will help the Arab nation to face any external threat. He noted that the Arab nation is currently going through the most dangerous stage of its history, particularly in the east, as a result of the growing threats which it faces.

In an interview with the *AL-MUSAWWAR* magazine, to be published on Friday [17 January], Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah said that disputes within the Arab family will not prevent the formulation of a higher Arab strategy to protect this family against the threats posed by any power which seeks to interfere in the region, taking advantage of the absent Arab will and the current Arab divisiveness to carry out plots that will waste the tremendous economic, military, and human capabilities of the Arab nation.

In this regard, Abu Ghazalah pointed to the dangers posed by the continuing Iraq-Iran war. This war has intensified Arab division. Arab countries have been divided into groups: One supports Islamic Iran against Arab Muslim Iraq; another supports Iraq; and a third group just watches the war under the pretext of nonalignment while losses deplete the resources of both countries.

Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah stated: The Iraq-Iran war has entered into a stage of battles of attrition [words indistinct]. Abu Ghazalah pointed out that this war might continue without a settlement being reached in the interests of either side [word indistinct] without victor or vanquished.

In the interview, Abu Ghazalah emphasized that stability in the Gulf region necessarily affects Egyptian security. Egypt, he added, has not given up its efforts to end the Iraq-Iran war. He noted that sudden developments in this war pose a serious threat to the Gulf region.

Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah affirmed that Egypt is part of the Arab nation. The safety and national security of this nation are of concern to Egypt for several reasons. The most obvious reason is that Egypt is still a major, leading power in the Arab nation. He noted that the past few years have proved Egypt's vital weight in the area and demonstrated the effect its absence has had on the stability of the region.

Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah asserted that Egypt both defends and calls for Arab solidarity. This solidarity is needed to guard our Arab nation against the serious danger of internal conflicts, events more hazardous than external conflicts. Abu Ghazalah added: The Egyptian-Israeli peace accord in no way constitutes restrictions on the Egyptian will. It does not have the slightest effect on establishing the desired formula for an Arab strategy or a higher Arab security strategy.

Abu Ghazalah warned: If we do not move now, then the situation will only develop into a more serious one within a few

years. He pointed out that the decision to resolve the Palestinian issue peacefully was not an Egyptian decision, but an Arab one approved by the Arab majority at the Fes summit in 1982. We must begin with an examination of the current situation in order to calculate and to be prepared for what may happen in the future, in 1995 for example.

Concerning the Red Sea, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah affirmed that this critical maritime passage requires a coordinated Arab strategy. He said that the only way to achieve Red Sea security, not just Egyptian security, is through the courage of Arab and African states bordering the Red Sea which must resolve to take unified action far from the dangers of international polarization.

He added: As Arabs, we must not neglect this artery which represents the link between the Gulf and Red Sea countries, and Europe and America. In this connection, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah expressed astonishment that the West and East have realized the gravity of Red Sea security and the importance of their presence, yet the Arabs are finding it hard to join forces to ensure the security of the Red Sea and to assume their national and regional responsibilities.

Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah expressed his firm belief that the Red Sea remaining Arab will depend on the national continuation of the Arab states along the shores of the Red Sea. This is particularly so in view of the fact that the oil producing countries plan to have one-third of the world's oil piped to the Red Sea, the southern entrance of which is controlled by Bab el Mandeb and the northern entrance by the Suez Canal.

Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah pointed to the increased size of the maneuvers carried out by the Egyptian Armed Forces. He stressed: This is a natural outcome of what we believe in, the application of the strategy of deterrence which seeks to prevent aggression by keeping an up to date military force. These maneuvers are but a reassessment of the old lesson learned prior to 1967 and the new lessons of the October 1973 War, he said.

Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah added: In the past, we would carry out one or two training exercises a year. Today, however, training number 80 times as many. They are all based on precise calculations and meet world standards, with emphasis on increased effectiveness. This is in addition to another program to deal with long-term requirements. We are now working on this quietly, without any fanfare.

In this connection, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah stressed that the Arab nation, not just Egypt, should have its own deterrent force, though it is a fact that, of the Arab states, Egypt is the most qualified to have a deterrent force capable of achieving balance in the area.

Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah concluded by referring to a recent increase in arms purchases by some Arab states. He said: The ownership of arms should have clear justifications. There is no logic for the flow of arms into some of the countries of the region. However, it seems that the logic of arms controls the behavior of these countries. It is a faulty logic, because the decisive factor is not simply more weapons.

'Abd al-Majid Meets With PNC'S Kamal 15 Jan

NC160542 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1305 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 15 Jan (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met with PNC member Sa'id Kamal today. Following the meeting, Kamal said that they had discussed developments in the Palestinian issue and the future moves needed to give impetus to the peace process in light of the contacts currently being made by PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat and PLO Executive Committee members.

Japanese Parliamentary Delegation Arrives 15 Jan

NC160609 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1335 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 15 Jan (MENA) — A Japanese delegation headed by Masabuko Fiju, the chairman of the Foreign Political Committee in the Japanese House of Representatives, arrived in Cairo this afternoon on an official 4-day visit to Egypt at the invitation of Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub, the speaker of the People's Assembly.

In an arrival statement, the head of the Japanese delegation said that this visit falls within the framework of efforts to develop and to promote bilateral cooperation in various fields, particularly in view of the strong relations already existing between the two countries. He also noted that he hopes to acquire further information on the complex developments currently taking place in the Middle East through his talks with President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub, Dr Yusuf Wali, the deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and food security, and Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, the deputy prime minister and foreign minister. This information will help to determine how Japan might contribute to solving the Middle East problem.

Responding to a question on Egyptian-Japanese parliamentary relations, the chairman of the Foreign Political Committee said: Our aim is to achieve closer and stronger relations between Egypt and Japan through an exchange of visits between the representatives of both people. I also invite the members of the Egyptian People's Assembly to visit Japan. The Japanese official noted that he had had the honor of meeting President Mubarak in the Sultanate of Oman during celebrations marking that country's national day.

Dr Muhammad Ahmad 'Abdallah, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee in the People's Assembly, received the Japanese guest at Cairo airport. He also stated that this visit by the Japanese delegation falls within the framework of the friendship and cooperation which tie the two countries together, relations which President Mubarak is eager to promote. Meetings between the representatives of our two peoples, he affirmed, will serve to consolidate and strengthen bilateral cooperation in all fields. This is a confirmation of Egypt's open-door policy to all countries of the world.

It is worth noting that Masabuko Fiju presently occupies one of the three most important positions in the ruling Democratic Liberal Party.

Communique No. 2,085 Reports Latest Oeprations
JN151738 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1700 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Communique No. 2,085 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 15 January 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compaassionate. Our brave Armed Forces are continuing to deal crippling blows to the suspect Khomeyniite rascals, the warmongers, and Zionist allies.

The following is a roundup of operations for last night and today:

1. Our helicopter pilots launched daring attacks on enemy positions opposite our formations in the East al-Basrah operational sector under the III Army Corps, scoring violent, accurate, and effective hits and inflicting massive losses on enemy remnants and positions. Our pilots returned with their helicopters safe and triumphant, praise be to God.

2. In order to further weaken enemy remnants and inflict the gravest losses on them, our brave fighters in the various operational sectors opened fire with artillery, tanks, mortars, and other weapons on enemy positions and concentrations opposite them. Massive losses were inflicted, the confirmed of which are the following:

a. In the East al-Basrah operational sector under the III Army Corps, five enemy infantry positions were destroyed and a number of personnel were killed. The enemy was seen evacuating its casualties. One excavator was destroyed and seen smoking. One boat was destroyed and sunk and two ammunition dumps were destroyed and seen smoking.

b. In the Central operational sector, 10 enemy soldiers were either killed or wounded, 1 vehicle was destroyed and its occupants were either killed or wounded, and 2 machinegun emplacements and 1 infantry position were destroyed.

c. In the East Tigris operational sector under the VI Army Corps, five enemy personnel were either killed or wounded, two ammunition dumps were destroyed, and one raft and one personnel shelter were destroyed.

d. In the East Maysan oeprational sector under the IV Army Corps, a number of enemy personnel were either killed or wounded. They were seen being evacuated by the enemy.

e. In the VII Army Corps sector, four infantry positions were destroyed.

f. In the Northern oeprational sector under the I Army Corps, one infantry postiion was destroyed.

3. One of our heroic patrols in the Northern operational sector under the V Army Corps, while carrying out its duties in noman's-land, found a GC-rifle and returned safely to base.

4. The charlatan clique's forces shelled Al-Faw with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 15 January 1986

Saddam Hails War Gains, Kurdish Effort
JN151948 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1600 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Speech by President Saddam Husayn during a ceremony decorating civil servants for their efforts helping the Iraqi Armed Forces against the "racist Iranian aggression" in Baghdad on 15 January -- recorded]

[Excerpts] Over the past 6 years, we have experienced so many battles of various types. Sometimes we retreated, sometimes we attacked and occupied, and sometimes we wanted to be better than what we had been. Sometimes we were much better than we had expected. All our experiences, both humanitarian and technical, were intermixed and we experienced all of them. We are proud but are not arrogant because of these results. We hope that every Arab benefits from our experiment. I mean every Arab, even Arabs — we may speak like this — in Syria and Libya. At least they will be able to defend the honor of their territory and fight back, so that they may realize good results which would honor them as well as the Arabs. What we have realized is on the level of legends. Had we not been part of these achievements, we would have said that they are legends.

I am not surprised by the examples mentioned by the Al-Basra roads authority president concerning our Kurdish people. Our Kurdish people are known for their sincerity and honesty. Regrettably, some of these people were corrupted by the late [Kurdish leader] Barzani. We have to say the late -- may God have mercy on his soul and on the souls of otehrs. Barzani himself was corrupted by evildoers. He was known for his zeal, nationalism, and other traits. The Kurdish people are not represented by those who stab Iraq in the back and stand by the enemy. They do not represent our Kurdish people. Our Kurdish people represent themselves. Similarly, those who stabbed Iraq in the back with a Persian dagger cannot represent the Arabs.

Maltese Industry Minister Departs Baghdad
JN151406 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1200 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Maltese Industry Minister Karemnu Vela and his delegation left Baghdad for home this morning following a 3-day visit to Iraq. During the meeting, Karmenu Vela held talks with a number of officials on promoting cooperation between the two friendly countries in the trade, economic, and industrial fields.

Prime Minister Leaves for London 15 Jan

JN151405 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Amman — Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i left Amman for London at noon today on a visit of several days to the United Kingdom. He was seen off at the airport by Deputy Prime Minister 'Abd al-Wahhab al-Majali and a number of ministers.

Al-Lawzi Reaffirms Commitment to Agreement with PLO

PM151100 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 11 Jan 86 pp 1, 2

[Unattributed report: "Al-Lawzi Tells *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT*: Jordan Is Committed to Its Agreement With the PLO and Awaits Its Decision on Resolution 242"]

[Text] Cairo — Jordanian Senate Speaker Ahmad al-Lawzi has emphasized that Jordanian-Palestinian consultations are continuing with the aim of resolving the question of the PLO's attitude toward UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 so that the peace process aimed at settling the Palestinian question could begin.

In an exclusive statement to *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* the Jordanian Senate speaker said that the 11 February agreement with the PLO still stands and is continuing. He added: We are committed to it and it has not been affected by any rapprochement bewteen Jordan and any other Arab state. In fact, Jordan is endeavoring to strengthen that agreement at Arab level and promote collective support for it.

Al-Lawzi pointed out that the Egyptian-Jordanian joint approach to the Palestinian question is continuing and gaining momentum and that the aim is to crystallize it into a wider Arab move in support of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement and also eliminate the negative aspects and obstacles resulting from the events of the last 4 months of 1985. He added that Egypt, Jordan, and the PLO are trying to prevent another deadlock and prevent a return to the no war, no peace situation which only serves Israel.

Referring to the Syrian-Jordanian rapprochement, Al-Lawzi said that any Jordanian step toward any Arab country falls within the context of Arab unity and could never be at the expense of any Arab side. Jordan, he added, moves in broad daylight, and the results of Jordan's rapprochement with Syria will appear within days.

Speaking about the role Jordan plays in support of steadfastness in the occupied territory, Al-Lawzi pointed out that the West Bank is a part of the Hashimite Kingdom of Jordan under the constitution and that Jordan is honoring all its commitments to its people, including the payment of salaries and support for the department administering the holy places in Jerusalem and for other popular societies.

The Jordanian senate speaker said that much has been achieved since the restoration of diplomatic relations with Egypt 13 months ago and the Jordanian citizen can sense these achievements. Furthermore, he added, 130,000 Egyptians are now living in Jordan, and the dialogue between democratic and parliamentary institutions is continuing candidly in the interest of the Palestinian cause.

It is worth mentioning that Al-Lawzi visited Egypt last week at the head of a Senate delegation and met with President Mubarak as well as the prime minister, the People's Assembly speaker, the Consultative Council speaker, the Imam of al-Azhar, and a number of ministers and other officials.

Al-Jumayyil Talks to Leaders, Appeals for Calm

NC151927 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1900 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] President of the Republic Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil chaired a meeting at the Bikfayya presidential palace this evening. The meeting was attended by his security and political advisers. The president also held a series of talks with leaders in the eastern part of Beirut. He called on them to calm the situation and to prevent any further complications.

Phalangist Source Says Fighting 'Internal Affair'

NC151530 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1423 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] According to a report which we have just received, a responsible source in the Phalangist Party has said that the events that have taken place in the eastern areas over the past 24 hours are an internal affair and do not reflect any change in the Phalangist Party's position on the tripartite agreement. This position supports ending the war and achieving accord on political reforms. These events also do not reflect any change in the party's position concerning relations with Syria. The source said that the party is continuing the consultations it began some time ago to reach a Christian accord and, consequently, a Lebanese accord, on the amendments which must be made to the tripartite agreement to ensure a speedy end to the war and to bring peace and stability to Lebanon.

Dany Sham'un Appeals for End to Fighting

NC151824 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Dany Sham'un [leader of the National Liberal Party] has appealed to the warring political and military leaders in the eastern area to heed their humanitarian conscience, abandon their attempt to achieve victory, and stop fighting immediately.

'Nationalist Forces' Advance on East Beirut

NC151754 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic 1734 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Proceeding from their faith in rescuing the homeland, the nationalist forces began to advance toward Bikfayya at approximately 1800. The Al-Maradah Forces [militia of former President Franjiyah] are advancing across the Al-Madfun bridge. Reports say that the nationalist forces have managed to control the Al-Duwwar triangle and the main Al-Duwwar-B'abda line. 'Ayn al-Haj Ilyas, the town of 'Ayrun, and Tal'at Nassar on the way to Bikfayya are also under the control of the army headquarters in Tallat Tamra.

'Nationalists,' Army Clash

NC151834 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1818 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] According to the latest security report, the Al-'Ayrun-al-Duwwar area is now the scene of clashes involving the use of light weapons. The nationalists [qawmiyin] sustained 30 casualties — dead or wounded — when they launched an attack on Al-Duwwar this afternoon. Six vehicles were also destroyed. Security sources have totally dismissed certain radio and television reports on this incident. These security sources assert that the Lebanese Army is returning fire with [word indistinct] and has not and will not retreat an inch.

SSNP-Nationalist Forces Advance

NC151935 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] The situation in the eastern area of the capital remains vague. Sources within the Syrian Social Nationalist Party [SSNP] and the nationalist forces have said that their joint forces advanced on the Al-Duwwar-al-'Ayrun-'Ayn al-Hajj Ilyas triangle this evening, following violent battles involving the use of heavy-caliber artillery and rockets. According to these sources, the joint forces are continuing to move in the direction of Bikfayya.

Bikfayya-Al-Duwaar Road Won

NC152024 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 2000 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] According to the latest security report, the nationalist forces are advancing toward Bikfayya under artillery and rocket cover. These forces have tightened their control of the townships of Al-'Ayrun and Al-Duwwar. The Army headquarters has fallen to the nationalist forces, which have gained control of the Bikfayya-Al-Duwwar road. The nationalist forces are advancing along the northern and southern lines to lay siege to Bikfayya.

Meanwhile, heavy clashes are taking place between the nationalist forces and the militias of Somoza [Amin al-Jumayyil] and Ja'ja' along three combat lines: Bsharri, Al-Batrun, and the coastal line of [word indistinct] through Jisr al-Madfun.

Nationalist forces sources indicated that the advance is swift and that the Army has withdrawn from the Al-Madfun roadblock. The Al-Kurah area is coming under shellfire from Ja'ja' positions in Jubayl. We have just been informed that the nationalist forces are advancing along the Al-Wata line in the Al-Batrun area.

Hubayqah Leaves Office

NC152042 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] According to unconfirmed security reports, Elie Hubayqah, chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, has left the besieged national security center in Al-Karamtinah for Al-Ashrafiyah. He has been meeting with Fu'ad Abu Nadir and

Antoine Bridi at the Phalangist headquarters there for some time now.

Meanwhile, contacts are currently under way for the withdrawal of Hubayqah's personnel, who are still defending the security center in Al-Karantinah.

Army Transfers Hubayqah

NC152125 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2118 GMT 15 Jan 85

[Text] A Lebanese Army convoy has transferred Elie Hubayqah and about 250 of his men to the Defense Ministry in Al-Yarzi this evening. This operation constitutes the last chapter of today's events and an end to the clashes which have taken place in the eastern areas [of Beirut].

Hubayqah at Defense Ministry

NC152235 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2220 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Elie Hubayqah and his top aides have arrived at the Defense Ministry, where they were received by General Michel 'Awn, Army commander; Minister Joseph al-Hashim; Michel al-Murr; and Colonel Simon Qassis, chief of Army intelligence. It has been learned that a number of his fighters have been distributed among certain barracks.

Hubayqah Reportedly Resigns

NC160620 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Presidential palace sources reported at 0200 today that President al-Jumayyil was surprised by what happened in the eastern area and held consultations to calm the situation.

The sources said that a meeting was held in Al-Yarzi attended by Army Commander General Michel 'Awn, Minister Joseph al-Hashim, Michel al-Murr, Karim Paqraduni, some Phalangist Party senior officials, and Elie Hubayqah. According to the sources, Hubayqah informed the meeting of his resignation as chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee and of his intention to leave Lebanon today with some of his aides in implementation of what was agreed upon. The sources quoted Hubayqah as saying that a chapter has ended and he hopes a new chapter will begin which will benefit all Lebanon and the Christians, in particular.

The sources added that Hubayqah and his aides spent the night at the Defense Ministry, while his supporters, numbering about 150, were moved to Army barracks. Their situation will be considered today.

Hubayqah Goes to Cyprus

NC160951 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0945 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] At around 1100 today, two helicopters left Beirut for Cyprus. One of them was carrying Mr Elie Hubayqah and his family.

RFL Denies Reports of Advances

NC152116 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 2045 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] The well-known suspect information media have been spreading fabricated and false reports about alleged attacks and advances in the direction of certain eastern areas, especially Al-Matn and Jisr al-Madfun, by [word indistinct] leftist organizations.

Security reports confirm that these rumors, which are meant to mislead the public, are false. The simple facts are that some artillery shells have been fired at Al-Duwwar, Al-'Ayrun, Bikfayya, [word indistinct], Brummana, and Bayt Shabab. Three shells have also fallen on Army positions in [words indistinct] Al-Barbarah.

Forces To Besiege Ja'Ja' Troops

NC152209 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 2146 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] We have just received the following report: Clashes in Al-Batrun and Jurud Jubayl are continuing. The nationalist forces and the Al-Maradah forces [militia of former President Franjiyah] are advancing along the coastal line toward the Al-Barbarah roadblock. Sources in the nationalist forces have asserted that this roadblock has fallen into their hands.

A military source has confirmed that the objective of an attack on this line is to reach Jubayl in order to besiege the forces of Ja'ja'.

Reports note that troop concentrations have been moving from Jurud Bsharri toward Duma. Sources from Al-Maradah have said that an advance has been made toward Jubayl.

Nationalist parties report that fierce fighting involving the use of artillery and rockets is raging between central Al-Batrun and Jurud Jubayl. The Lebanese Army has been taking part in this fighting on the side of the Ja'ja' forces and against the combined nationalist and Al-Maradah forces.

Fighting in Al-Matn Area

NC161022 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1000 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] According to the latest security reports, fighting is continuing between the nationalist forces and the Somozan Phalangists on the Bikfayya lines in Northern al-Matn. Clashes are also

still going on in the north between the nationalist and Al-Maradah forces on the one side and Ja'ja's gunmen and the factional Army on the other side.

The nationalist forces this morning took control of Kafr Hatta and Zan in the Al-Batrun and Jubayl districts. They took over the Al-Barbarah roadblock yesterday.

Advances 'Repulsed'

NC161111 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] According to reports from Al-Batrun, Al-'Ayrun, and Al-Duwwar, clashes involving the use of medium-caliber machineguns are currently taking place there. Earlier, all attempts to advance toward the liberated Christian areas were repulsed.

Attack on Bikfayya Fails

NC161141 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] The area between Al-Fanar and Al-Judaydah is being shelled from artillery emplacements in Tarshish, Al-Mughaysil, 'Uyun al-Ruhban, and Kafr Silwan.

Meanwhile, fierce fighting is taking place on the Al-Duwwar-al-'Ayrun front [near Bikfayya], where the Lebanese Army has so far repulsed four armored attacks in which T-54 tanks, mortars, and flat trajectory guns were used. The Lebanese Army has inflicted heavy losses on the attackers.

200 Killed, 600 Wounded in East Beirut Fighting

NC160817 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0545 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] The outcome of the events in the eastern area yesterday was that the Phalangist Party-Ja'ja' alliance took control of most of Hubayqah's centers. Fierce fighting took place, and there were conflicting reports about the number of casualties. It has been said that there were 200 dead and 600 wounded.

AL-'AMAL Newspaper To Reappear 17 January

NC152150 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2125 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] We have received the following statement from the management of the *AL-'AMAL* newspaper: *AL-'AMAL*, the mouthpiece of the Phalangist Party, which was forced to suspend its publication today [words indistinct], will reappear on Friday, 17 January.

Resistance Fighters Repulse Lahd Advance

NC160515 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] National resistance fighters were able to repulse an agent Lahd group at 1430 today as it attempted to advance toward the town of Kafra with the intent of blowing up houses after evicting the families who lived inside. The resistance fighters destroyed one Lahd militia vehicle. The Lahd group retreated, leaving a number of dead behind.

Israeli enemy forces opened fire at a civilian car travelling on the road from Yatar to Kafra at midnight last night. UNIFIL sources said that three passengers in the car were wounded.

According to people coming from the town of Al-Khiyam, an extensive exchange of gunfire was heard in the town last night. The exchange continued until this morning. No further details or reasons for this incident could be determined in light of a siege imposed on the town by enemy forces.

National resistance front fighters also launched an attack on a position held by Lahd's army at the entrance to the town of Rshaf. According to security reports, the position was hit. The Zionist occupation forces immediately opened fire at Haddathah and other neighboring areas.

The martyr 'Ammar Qawsan group of the Lebanese national resistance infiltrated a national guard position held by the agent Lahd militia near 'Aynata at 0300 today. The group planted an explosive device consisting of 10 kg of TNT near the position. The device exploded 15 minutes later and part of the position was destroyed. The group had earlier planted a 20-kg explosive device along the supply route linking the headquarters of the agent Lahd forces in Saff al-Hawa' with the national guard position in 'Aynata. When two trucks carrying soldiers approached, the resistance men detonated the device. One of the two trucks was burned and destroyed, while the other was damaged. The number of casualties could not be determined.

AL-BA'TH Cited on Confrontation of U.S. Threats

JN160851 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0445 GMT 16 Jan 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Our Masses Are Requested To Reply to U.S. Pigheadedness" *AL-BA'TH* says: With the intensification of its military concentrations in the Mediterranean, the United States has sent several military and political envoys to the Middle East to supervise a stage which, according to observers, is one of the most serious stages in terms of tension and threats not only to the region's security and stability but also to world security and peace. The explicit U.S. military threat to Libya has been accompanied by an indirect threat to Syria. The U.S. threat was substantiated by practical measures, chief among which were economic sanctions and the increased U.S. military presence in the Mediterranean.

AL-BA'TH adds: We realize from all this that U.S. moves at this stage have not been confined to threats of aggression but have gone beyond this to a political aspect through which the United States hopes to revive efforts for generalizing the Camp David accords and to proceed with separate deals which serve Israel.

AL-BA'TH explains: This policy, based on complete U.S. support for the Zionist enemy, has reached a dead end from which there is no outlet, because all of Washington's diplomatic efforts have failed. That's why the military option looms on the horizon, an option the United States has threatened to use since it began the escalation of its provocations campaign against the Arab nation.

AL-BA'TH concludes: This option, declared more than once by the United States to be on reserve for the appropriate time, has entered a state of practical implementation with yesterday's arrival of new warships to the Mediterranean and taking up of positions off the Libyan coasts. Will Washington carry out a military adventure? This question must be answered in the midst of the state of national resurgence our nation is experiencing, a state which would inevitably lead to a confrontation with U.S. pigheadeness through effective measures, the most important of which would be to strike at Washington's interests in the Arab region.

Arab-African Cooperation Meeting Convenes

Libyan, Other Delegations Arrive

JN152151 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, foreign liaison secretaryof the Libyan General People's Committee, arrived in Damascus this evening to participate in the ministerial conference of the permanent committee for Arab-African cooperation.

Ahmed Ould Minnih, Mauritanian minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, also arrived in Damascus to lead his country's delegation to the conference. The Sierra Leonean delegation also arrived this afternoon to participate in the conference.

Saudi Foreign Minister Arrives

JN151314 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1240 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Damascus, 15 Jan (SANA) — Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal arrived here this morning to participate in the eighth session of the ministrial conference of the permanent committee for Arab-African cooperation. He was received at the airport by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', senior Foreign Ministry officials, the Saudi ambassador in Damascus, and the embassy staff.

In a statement to a SANA correspondent at the airport, Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal expressed his hope that the conference would providebases for implementing the principles approved by the Arab-African summits. He asserted that the Arab side is seeking all means to bolster relations of fruitful cooperation with the African peoples in order to confront the continuous challenges of the Zionist enemy and racial discrimination.

Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal referred to the faithful, cultural, and historical ties between the Arab and African peoples, stressing the importance of deepening them in order to reinforce the joint struggle against the forces of colonization and racism.

Al-Kasm Addresses Conference

JN151856 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1550 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Damascus, 15 Jan (SANA) — Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm has affirmed the necessity of bolstering and entrenching Arab-African cooperation in all political, economic, and developmental fields, as well as the necessity for making Africa and the Arab homeland a region of political and national security and a region of integrated food production security.

In a speech delivered here today at the inauguration of the eighth session of the ministrial conference of the permanent committee for Arab-African cooperation, Dr al-Kasm said that the planned policies of imperialism, Zionism, and racism attempt to penetrate Arab-African ranks. He said that this requires closing the loopholes through which these hostile policies infiltrate and not allowing such policies to emerge so they will not become a pretext for the enemies to use against the unity and inseparability of the Arab-African cause and against the one-Arab-African interest.

Dr al-Kasm added: What links Arabs and Africans is more than geography and history. What really links them is an ultimate common destiny toward a necessary, joint salvation. He said the Arab and African struggles meet at a point which includes all political and economic trends and developmental aspirations, especially with regard to the struggle against the regimes of South Africa and the Zionist entity.

Dr al-Kasm expressed his appreciation for the African peoples' stands on Arab causes, saying: We highly value the support of the African states and peoples for Arab causes and the Palestine question, as well as their honorable stands. He stressed that Syria, under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad, supports the struggle of the African peoples and stands alongside ready to

achieve their goals of freedom, independence, and self-determination.

The prime minister affirmed that Syria, which is confronting imperialist and Zionist schemes, more than others is interested in a useful Arab-African strategy making Arab-African cooperation a factor in favor of a joint struggle against imperialism, racism, and the Zionist enemy, who is continuously waging wars, expelling and displacing Arabs, and settling in occupied territories. Referring to Zionist practices in the occupied Arab territories, he said that the Zionist enemy is not only trying to confiscate land, but is also trying to confiscate the national, pan-Arab, and religious character and cultural identity.

He added: The Israeli-U.S. threats against Syria and the Libyan Jamahiriyah, as well as announced pretexts and causes, are the precise, true form of U.S.-Zionist political and military terrorism. Had they not known that any direct aggression would be very costly, they would not have hesitated or paid attention to public opinion and international charters and norms.

Dr al-Kasm stressed the need for bolstering Arab-African cooperation, particularly at this time, saying that this cooperation cannot remove obstacles and confront the two regimes of South Africa and Israel unless it becomes more comprehensive and experienced in confronting political plots aimed against itand unless it becomes capable of employing human, economic, and financial resources in integrated plans within the framework of mutually beneficial agreements.

Dr al-Kasm called for an effective, unified Arab-African stand. He said that the end of imperialism, racism, and Zionism depends on Arab-African strides in words and deeds — strides which achieve the maximum level of true joint action.

Concluding his speech, the prime minister expressed his hope for the eighth session of the Arab-African cooperation committee toemerge with results which would strengthen and promote effective cooperation between the Arab and African peoples and to serve the joint interests of Arabs and Africans.

Khaddam Delivers Message to King Fahd, Returns

JN151937 Damascus Television Service in Arabic
1830 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam returned to Damascus this evening following a brief visit to Riyadh where he conveyed a message from President Hafiz al-Asad to King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia. During the meeting, which was attended by Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and minister of defense and aviation, talks revolved around the latest Arab developments and relations between the two fraternal countries.

Khaddam arrived in Riyadh this morning. He was received by Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and a number of Saudi ministers and senior officials.

Information Minister Receives Lebanese Counterpart

JN160752 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
2115 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Yasin Rajjuh, minister of information, received Joseph Skaf, Lebanese information minister and acting interior minister, this evening. Talks dealt with the latest developments in the Arab region, and issues of mutual interest between fraternal Lebanon and Syria. They also discussed joint information matters and ways of promoting them to serve the two countries interests.

Rabin: Soviet Navy Presence in Mediterranean Increases
TA151530 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has disclosed that the Soviet Navy has increased its activities in the Mediterranean Sea over this last week in order to forewarn Libya in the event of an Israeli attack. Minister Rabin termed this phenomenon as a remote-controlled early-warning screen. He was speaking at a convention of Jewish journalists in Jerusalem.

Peres on PLO, Syrian-Soviet Positions
TA151625 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1500 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Report by Knesset affairs correspondent Gil Ronen — recorded]

[Text] [Ronen] Amnon Linn of the Alignment and Mati Peled of the Progressive List for Peace today submitted opposing proposals to the Knesset agenda. The former claimed that the PLO cannot be a partner to negotiations, while the latter said that no peace negotiations are possible without the PLO. The prime minister rose to reply, and amid angry interjections by Tawfiq Tubi [HADASH], presented the facts.

[Begin Peres recording] The Palestinian people have as much of a right as you want, except for the right to kill other people. This right will not be given to them. Now, I would like to say that despite repeated promises by the PLO to cease terrorism, it has again started firing katyusha rockets from Lebanon. As if Lebanon is lacking in problems, once again the PLO has come onto the scene. For your information, Knesset Member Mati Peled, some of the katyusha rockets that have recently been fired on the Galilee settlements were fired by the PLO.[end recording]

[Ronen] Mc'ir Wilner of HADASH stood up to defend Peled's proposal, and claimed that Syria and the Soviet Union agree to the estabishment of a Palestinian state alongside Israel. The prime minister revealed that the Soviet Union and Syria have differing opinions on two matters: Syria does not support the establishment of a separate Palestinian state, and the second disagreement concerns the person heading the PLO.

[Begin Peres recording] The Syrians want to replace 'Arafat. I do not know how you can settle this, but it is a very serious problem. While the Soviet Union perhaps supports 'Arafat, Al-Asad wants to replace him. I just want to bring to your attention the fact that you have a problem. [end recording]

Criticizes European Support
TA152110 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has strongly attacked the PLO, and has said that if European countries continue to support the terrorist organization this will harm peace.

Mr Peres made these remarks to European correspondents in Jerusalem. He is getting ready for a 9-day visit to Europe, including stops in The Netherlands, Britain, and Germany. The prime minister will leave for Europe next week.

Mr Peres stressed that the PLO is an evasive organization that makes promises but never fulfills them. He reminded the correspondents that the PLO did not respond to King Husayn's call to accept the UN Security Council resolutions concerning Israel, and also sabotaged a British plan to promote the peace initiative.

Prime Minister on Tabah, Relations With Egypt
TA151255 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 15 Jan 86 pp 1, 2

[Report by 'Aqiva Eldar and Dan Margalit]

[Excerpts] In a verbal message which Prime Minister Peres transmitted to President Mubarak, he suggested taking advantage of the momentum in bilateral relations in order to speed up the process of improving them.

Peres proposed that the return of the Egyptian ambassador to Tel Aviv and the convening of the summit meeting be moved up and not await the signing of the arbitration bill. In a television interview yesterday, Peres said he intends to try to progress beyond the Inner Cabinet's decisions and to take advantage of "the potential now created in our new relations with Egypt." Peres intends to propose to President Mubarak Israeli-Egyptian economic and technological cooperation as well as joint projects.

Prime Minister Shim'on Peres told the Alignment faction yesterday that he received two messages from President Mubarak on the issue of conciliation and arbitration on Tabah. One of the messages is final while the other one has not yet been finalized. If the second one is also finalized, "things will be easier, and I will then follow through to the very end on the Tabah issue."

Peres said that Egypt promised to honor all the agreements it signed with Israel in the past. It was agreed between the representatives of the two countries that all problems will be solved simultaneously. He expressed the hope that the preparations for conciliation and arbitration will end within 2 or 3 weeks.

Peres also told the Alignment faction that he knows why King Husayn turned to Hafiz al-Asad, but is not prepared to speculate on the results of the contacts between the two.

On the issue of relations with the religious sector in Israel, the prime minister said that affairs involving these relations are national rather than local in nature, saying that this sector is necessary for the promotion of peace.

He promised that Israel maintains a policy of encouraging self-administration in the occupied territories and equality with the Israeli Arabs, although this is not an easy task. He also expressed concern about the size of the defense budget cut, as was expressed by Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin.

Shamir: No Arbitration If Normalization Not Met
TA160640 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 16 Jan 86 p 3

[Report by Robert Rosenberg]

[Text] Ma'ale Adummim — Vice Premier Yitzhaq Shamir and Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i yesterday warned that Israel would back out of its agreement on arbitration of the Tabah issue should Egypt not comply with demands for "full normalization."

Speaking to about 25 Herut politicians from development towns and West Bank settlements at a conference on settlement, both Shamir and Moda'i claimed that the Likud deserved all the credit for this week's inner cabinet decision on arbitration.

"We didn't fold under Alignment pressure, they folded under our pressure," Moda'i said.

Shamir argued that there was an "ironclad link" between Egyptian fulfilment "of the whole peace treaty, of reaching full peace," and Jerusalem's agreement to arbitration.

According to Shamir, had the Egyptians earlier accepted the idea of "conciliation first and arbitration second," this "whole small and not very significant matter of Tabah" would have "been over months ago."

Moda'i warned that no matter which arbitrators were to be appointed, they were likely to be prejudiced against Israel. "No matter how allied they are with us, the Western world obviously has more economic interests inthe Arab world than it does in Israel."

So, Moda'i said, "what the Likud inserted in the inner cabinet decision — including the element that if any point in that decision is not met by the Egyptians, the whole Tabah issue falls — guarantees Israel's security and economic interests in Tabah after the arbitration."

Reacting to reports that sources close to Premier Peres had said that the decision on Tabah would bring negotiations with Jordan and the Palestinians closer, Moda'i said the unity government was based on there being no change in foreign relations or the military situation.

He described the settlement effort as a means of preventing "negotiations for a Palestinian state."

Shamir, while reiterating his approval of direct negotiations, slammed any talk of an international conference as a possible starting point for direct negotiations. "An international conference is merely a codeword for an imposed solution, and we'll never stand for that," Shamir said.

Shamir lashed out at those "who would equate peace with surrender. Surrender is extinction."

David Levi, who spoke earlier in the day, scoffed at "the illusions of those who believe in the Jordanian option. Reality has proven it's all an illusion just as reality has proven wrong all those who scoffed at us when we said that there would be many settlements, when we said that we would change the way housing is made available when we laid the cornerstone of Ma'ale Adummim."

Levi added: "We've burst the balloon of 'Here's Husayn, there's Husayn; he won't go with 'Arafat, he will only go with 'Arafat.' "

Interviewed on Egypt, Jordan
TA151645 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1500 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Interview with Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by Ilan Ben-Dor; date and place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Shamir] I think that we should maintain the law concerning Israel's control over the Temple Mount, in accordance with the customs and procedures which will be and have been determined by the appropriate institutions.

[Ben-Dor] In your opinion, was the status quo disrupted yesterday by Knesset Member Eli'ezer Waldman, who prayed there?

[Shamir] I do not know all the details. I have said here that our control in Jerusalem, including the Temple Mount, is an undisputed fact which should not be changed. We do not need special demonstrations in order to reaffirm our control of the Temple Mount.

[Ben-Dor] Do you believe there is a basis to the fear that the Egyptians will postpone the negotiations at the end of the conciliation process because of their proximity to the rotation?

[Shamir] This is illogical. According to the government's guidelines, the government will conduct the same policy after the rotation as it did before the rotation.

[Ben-Dor] In your opinion, can the Jordanian issue again be raised on the agenda now, as Peres said yesterday, or is it too early?

[Shamir] This is not a question of what is too early or late. One is not conditional upon the other. If the Jordanian Government responds positively to the Israeli Government's resolution and decides on direct negotiations, it can do so at any time.

[Ben-Dor] Has a date already been set for continuing negotiations with the Egyptians?

[Shamir] No date has been set yet, but negotiations will resume shortly.

YAR President Reports Contact With PDRY Leader

LD161543 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] JANA has learned that brother officials in North Yemen have had contact today with Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad in Aden. This contact was reported in a telephone call between the brother leader of the revolution and President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih concerning the halting of the tragic fighting between the brothers in South Yemen and the Jamahiriyah's readiness to work to end the fratricide. JANA has also learned that Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad told the brothers in North Yemen of his appreciation and the appreciation of the South Yemeni people for the efforts being made by the brother leader of the revolution, his personal concern about what has been taking place in Aden, his call to end the fratricide, and the readiness of the Libyan Arab people to do anything that might put an end to the fighting and safeguard the revolution in South Yemen. Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad highly praised the efforts of the brother leader of the revolution in this respect and stressed that the ordeal experienced by the Yemeni people in the south will end today, and an end will be put to the fighting. He also reaffirmed that the situation in South Yemen is stabilizing.

Al-Qadhdhafi Says War With U.S. 'Less Likely'

JN151825 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1748 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has announced that confrontation with the United States is less likely than it was a few days ago when battle was about to begin, but the possibility of confrontation still exists. The Libyan colonel, who was speaking to a basic people's committee, said that the masses are unfortunate because they will not be able to participate in the battle if it begins now, because the battle might be fought at sea, dozens and perhaps hundreds of miles from dry land. However, we should not neglect mobilization as the battle might spread to dry land, he said.

Al-Qadhdhafi asked military and civilan cadres to be prepared to help those who will be defending the land for many days and perhaps for many weeks.

Al-Qadhdhafi asked the Libyans to mobilize themselves economically and referred to the need to adopt revolutionary countermeasures against President Reagan's anti-Libyan economic sanctions.

Al-Qadhdhafi Addresses Basic People's Congress

LD151913 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1810 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Speech by Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi at student rally marking the 22d anniversary of the 1964 student uprising and the 68th anniversary of the birth of Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir, in the People's Hall in Tripoli — live]

[Text] [Loud chants and indistinct slogans] Brothers: Today we are commemorating two pan-Arab and national events of this nation, of this Arab people, of this greater Arab homeland — the anniversary of the students' uprising on 14 January 1964. [chants and applause] On a day like yesterday in 1964, our student martyrs fell under the bullets of the reactionary and monarchist dictatorship that handed this homeland over to U.S. and British imperialism and to British colonialism.

They told lies then just as reaction tells lies today, saying this homeland was free and independent. But this occasion — 14 January when our students fell — was not a national event, it was not for the sake of Libya. Let us realize that it was for the sake of the Palestinian cause, for the pan-Arab cause of the Arab nation. On January 13-14 student demonstrations were staged throughout Libya for the sake of the Palestinian cause, for the pan-Arab cause of the Arab nation. At that time they chanted for liberation and unity but reactionary police dictatorship confronted them and martyrs fell among them. At that time they paved the way for Arab nationalism. [indistinct slogans] They paved the way for the reality of a single Arab homeland, a single people, a single cause. They paved this way with their blood and with their lives.

We are proud that we are against dictatorial reactionary monarchy and that in 1964 we offered martyrs to show that the pan-Arab Palestine question was a pan-Arab cause for the Arab nation and that it is the cause of the Arab nation. For the sake of this cause martyrs fell on Libyan territory. In fact, they were not killed by the bullets of invading Zionists but by the bullets of the guards and agents of Israel — the rulers of this country prior to the revolution.

On this day we commemorate a pan-Arab anniversary; it is dear to our hearts and we feel greatly moved by our commemoration of it — the birth of the pan-Arab hero and historical leader Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir. [applause and chants]

Today we are commemorating the birthday of Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir. This proves that the people are one and this nation is one. The best proof of this is that the Arab nation today commemorates the birthday of its pan-Arab hero and historic leader who raised high the banners of pan-Arabism, who defined in its name the tripartite aggression — the forces of imperialism, Zionism, and their ally the reactionary forces. By this commemoration we affirm that this nation is one nation and its hero is not a hero who belongs to this people or the land which is called Egypt, but he is the hero, the leader, and the teacher of this nation.

We, the free unionist officers, are the guardians of the pledge of Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir; we are his successors and his apostles. [applause and chants]

Those who have ruled Egypt since 'Abd al-Nasir are not his successors; they are his opposites. Instead of removing the consequences of the aggression, for which 'Abd al-Nasir provided all the capabilities and placed them at their disposal, they have removed his legacy — his pan-Arab legacy, socialist progressive legacy, and his revolutionary and unionist legacy.

Therefore, those who have rule Egypt since 'Abd al-Nasir are absolutely not his successors but his opposites. They are the

obliterators of 'Abd al-Nasir's good legacies. Although they wiped the pictures of 'Abd al-Nasir off the streets of Egypt and destroyed them inside Egypt's buildings, dumping the formal features of 'Abd al-Nasir in Egypt, they could not and will not be able to wipe out the legacies and the picture of 'Abd al-Nasir from the hearts of 150 million Arabs.

We have to differentiate between those who have ruled Egypt since Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir and the Arab people of Egypt. It is known that those who ruled Egypt after the time of the pharaohs were striken by the sin of ingratitude. Even Ramses II unjustly claimed for himself all the victories of Ramses I. The science of history and archaeology, after thousands of years, have revealed the truth. Even after thousands of years, this lie was exposed to the history of mankind. We also know now that Ramses II was a falsifier and a liar who claimed the victories of Ramses I. Cleopatra, who was defeated in Europe, returned to Egypt claiming to have scored victory, when she returned defeated. We should not be surprised that those who rule Egypt at any time, from the traitor Al-Sadat to anyone else, if they forged the history of 'Abd al-Nasir or ignored his qualities or removed his legacies, are always pharaohs.

'Abd al-Nasir, if he was a pharaoh, was a pharaoh against the enemies of the Arab nation. He was a pharaoh confronting imperialism, Zionism, and reaction. Those who rule Egypt always want the Egyptians to follow them. The first step they take is to falsify the history of those before them. This is what is happening now after the death of 'Abd al-Nasir.

We are not, however, a nation afflicted by ingratitude. We, the Arab nation, are a glorious nation, a great nation. Whatever falsification and mean apostasy happens to 'Abd al -Nasir's revolution, the Arab nation can never forget its national hero and can never erase the era of 'Abd al-Nasir from its history. Otherwise we would be harming ourselves, our heritage, and our great struggle among the nations of the world. This is because the era of 'Abd al-Nasir is the era of dignity, challenge, and pride and is the era that placed the Arab nation among those which really deserve to live. As for this setback and apostasy, it is not worth anything in the life of the great nation. We will turn this black page, and the Arab nation, with its renewing and growing abilities and with its escalating and increasing struggle will surpass the stage of humiliation in which it is living today — the stage of abuse and insults by the enemies of the Arab nation.

This festival today proves that this nation is not afflicted by the vice of ingratitude, and on that this nation has not forgotten its leader and teacher Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir. These youth who are cheering for Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir did not see him and were not born during his era.

These youth were born after 'Abd al-Nasir. This is proof that 'Abd al-Nasir is in the conscience of the nation, that he is one of the values in the struggle of the Arab nation, which this nation cannot ignore without self-betrayal.

We very much regret what is going on in Egypt these days, despite the titillations and the manifestation of fraternal feelings in the columns of some Egyptian newspapers, and despite the few fraternal good words on the part of Egyptian officials. But there is something else which is grave and which cannot be hidden in the columns of the Egyptian newspapers. These papers have written goods words, words relatively worthy of thanks, in favor of the recent stand of the Libyan people to confront imperialism and Zionism.

Sulayman Khatir was deliberately executed in response to orders from the Zionists. This is now an open truth, and there is no doubt that the Israelis had asked that Sulayman Khatir be executed; he has indeed been executed. They asked for this after the court's sentence was returned. The Israelis believed that the court would sentence him to death like Al-Istambouli [Al-Sadat's assassin], and that he would be executed immediately. But Egyptian jurists, despite all the pressure on them — pressure that led to his being sentenced to life imprisonment, not for legal considerations but due to pressure — have not sentenced him to death. Afterward, the Israelis asked that Sulayman Khatir be executed, and a solution was found [words indistinct] for the physical liquidation of Sulayman Khatir.

The Arab nation must know that Sulayman Khatir was executed after he had been sentenced to jail, on orders from the Zionists.

The other thing that is happening these days is the very humiliating bargaining which does not befit the Egyptian people or their glorious struggle against Zionism and does not befit the Arab nation. By this I mean the bargaining over the so-called Tabah strip — indeed, the tourist Tabah Hotel.

This is a small matter that does not go beyond a tourist hotel that, of course, the Israelis built. Yet it brought about bargaining over the pan-Arab cause and the attitude of Egypt toward the stable David, and a telephone contact between the Egyptian and Israeli presidents, during which words of cordiality and rapprochement were exchanged.

It was also declared that the road is now open for the return of the Egyptian ambassador. All that for what? In return for Israel's agreement to raise the Tabah issue to arbitration, and a new accord? According to the information I received today, this would be a second stable David.

It is a new accord in which the Israelis wish to consolidate anything they did not approve of in Egypt's actions. They want to fetter Egypt with a new accord akin to that of the stable David in return for the Tabah strip.

Furthermore, on the same day confrontation was taking place between us and the U.S. and Israeli fleet in the Mediterranean, a joint maneuver took place, not in western Egypt, as usually is the case, but in eastern Egypt, with Egyptian and U.S. forces. Training took place on fueling bombers in the air.

While the Egyptian papers were writing comparatively nicely, saying that the Egyptian officials affirmed in several ways that they oppose the U.S. aggression against sister Libya and that they will not allow the Americans to use Egypt against Libya, Sulayman Khatir was liquidated.

Telephone calls take place with the Israeli president. They welcome new stable David agreements. They hint at the return of

the Egyptian ambassador, and that it will be soon. The joint maneuvres between the Egyptian and U.S. Air Forces take place. A fact we would like to mention is that no one will be able to deceive us as they deceived 'Abd al-Nasir in 1967 when the Arabs hinted at help and support, but this was a [word indistinct] against pan-Arabism and against the issue of the Arab unity and the issue of liberation. Because the price of this was abandoning the revolutionary call, abandoning the voice of the Arabs. You know, even the famous broadcaster at that time, whose name was Ahmad Sa'id ... [changes thought] The Arab rulers stipulated to 'Abd al-Nasir that, in order for them to support him, he must relieve Ahmad Sa'id from commentating on the voice of the Arabs. This is exactly what happened. There were certain patriotic songs I personally asked for from Egypt radio, and 'Abd al-Nasir was to broadcast them. However, they replied saying that these patriotic songs are banned, songs such as "O Volcano of Anger, You Unite the Arabs." They demanded that these revolutionary patriotic songs not be broadcasted. At that time Egypt was in need. In addition to the humiliation that was imposed by the enemy by force, reaction imposed another humiliation on 'Abd al-Nasir. Now we [words indistinct] of this setback.

We are now in a political and economic confrontation, and there is a threat of military confrontation.

We must not forget ever, while addressing the entire Arab masses today at this pan-Arab occasion — the anniversary of 'Abd al-Nasir's birthday, the hero of this nation — we must not forget that those who brought us to this point were the Arab forces which are linked with imperialism and colonialism, and which intend to continue ruling dependening on the colonial bases, as Idris al-Sanusi and the monarchy in Libya did. They ensured their existance and their possession of the Libyan people and the Arab Libyan land and entertained the ambition of continuing it [words indistinct] by depending on the U.S. bases which existed in Libya and the English bases. Suffice it to say that the area where Al-Sanusi lived and where [words indistinct] was in the shadow of the English base in Tubruq; the base [name indistinct] at that time, which has now been renamed the 'Abd al-Nasir base.

Al-Sanusi thought that depending on those bases would enable him tocontinue his rule and to bequeath it to his sons and grandsons for generations. Naturally, the revolution, the revolutionary forces, the masses, and what these people want [words indistinct] were not taken into consideration. This is where the enemy miscalculated; they do not take this nation into account. The United States is not considering this (?youth) now; they are not considering that we are (?suicidal officials). They did not account for the Arab nation in their calculation. They also did not consider even another force fighting for freedom [word indistinct] fighting by our side all over the world. They always make superficial calcualtions by analogy with the rulers who deal with them.

If Al-Sadat had done what the Egyptian people wanted, then why did the Egyptian people demonstrate when [word indistinct] tried the soldier Sulayman Khatir? What had Sulayman Khatir done? He killed seven Israelis. The Egyptian people took to the streets in demonstrations supporting Sulayman Khatir. You have heard it as everyone has, they were shouting: We sacrifice our life, our blood to redeem you [Khatir]. What does this mean? It means that a number of the Egyptian people support the killing of [word indistinct]. In the U.S. logic the Egyptian people are terrorists and must be eliminated, because any group that supports the killing of Israelis, any group that supports revenge on the enemy is considered a terrorist. Therefore, the Egyptian people [words indistinct due to cheering and chanting].

Al-Sadat said, and those after him have depended on this, that the Egyptian people agreed to the stable David accords. He put it before the so-called People's Assembly and the assembly approved it. What does this mean? It means that Al-Sadat was a liar and that the Egyptian people did not agree to the Camp David agreement. The proof of this is that they demonstrated in support of Sulayman Khatir, who opened fire on the Israelis. This means that the Egyptian people support opening fire on the Israelis. As long as those Israelis were civilians, as was claimed, then the United States views the killing of the civilians as a terrorist act. Thus, the Egyptian people are a terrorist people and the United States must exterminate them completely according to its daily repeated motto that to eliminate terrorism it is essential to attack and liquidate all of its camps and hideouts. Well, Egypt is now a hideout for terrorism and a terrorist camp, and the terrorists are the Egyptians who support the killing of the Israelis. So, if the Egyptian people support those who opened fire on the Israelis, the agreement is with whom?

Just as Ramses II plotted against Ramses I 5,000 years ago, now, and over the past few years we have uncovered the lies and falsifications that have tarnished the Egyptian people — tarnished them and compelled them to accept capitulation and stable David. Now you can see the Egyptian people in the streets demonstrating their support for the soldier — only one soldier — who opened fire on the Israelis; he is supported by the whole Egyptian people, and even though he did not open fire on soldiers but on some Israeli civilians he is still supported by the Egyptian people who demonstrated their support for him. This means, therefore, that the Egyptian people support opening fire on the Israelis [words indistinct].

Today, the Zionist camp is an aggressive camp as a whole. Any Israeli who is inside Palestine should be considered an aggressive and colonialist soldier who is occupying the land of the Arabs. [chanting] He who says that this soldier who opened fire on the Israelis is a madman or merely condemns him to life imprisonment, which the soldier suffered from the judiciary because of his deeds, he is a liar. Another lie has just been uncovered: When they said that Khatir was a madman they meant that only a madman would open fire on the Israelis. When they condemned him to life imprisonment did they mean that he was responsible for such an act and that he was in possession of his mental faculties, and he therefore should be held responsible for his own acts? Are there no more lawyers and judges in Egypt who can reveal this (?illogical thought) and this shamful falsification? This continuous falsification is one of which the Arab people are aware. The toppled lackey Numayri, like in Egypt, used to falsify the will of 20 million Sudanese. He claimed that the Sudanese people want to be the foe of the Libyan people and thus was ready to wage a war against Al-Qadhdhafi. He made them to go out demonstrate their support for that. The United States thought that what the toppled lackey Numayri was saying was the truth

and it made calculations upon such bases. Well, all these calculations have collapsed.

It, the United States, also had made all of its calculations according to what Al-Sadat used to say. The Egyptian people, however, rose up and killed Al-Sadat. It is currently making its calculations upon the bases of what its agents say. The free unionist officers will not be in the United States' calculations after having (?lost) its five bases and the British base. The Libyan people, its revolution, and those who have carried this revolution will not be part of these calculations. Therefore, it (?was not a surprise to the picture of Sulayan Khatir among us). The Arab people is a whole Arab people. [Words indistinct] the picture of Sulayman Khatir, Sulayman Khatir the soldier. Let the Arab youth take his picture and hang it everywhere. This is the Arab youth, this is the Arab people, and these are the youths of the Arab nation. [chanting]

This is the Arab nation and this is its reply: The Arab nation will take revenge for Sulayman Khatir.

Thus, the terrorist is not Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, not Abu Nidal [Sabri al-Banna], not Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha], nor Abu Ahmad, nor Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir]. Then the entire Arab nation is a terrorist nation. Every Arab citizen is a terrorist. All the Arab people support and feel proud of soldier Sulayman Khatir for opening fire on the Israelis and killing them.

For the United States to be consistent with what it declared and to have credibility, it should annihilate the Arab people and destroy the Arab homeland on the pretext that it is a big den for terrorism, extending from the ocean to the Gulf. However, if it continues chasing Al-Qadhdhafi, Abu Nidal, Abu Musa, Abu Ahmad, and Abu Jihad, this means that it has no credibility, for it only seeks specific people, and not terrorism or the so-called terrorism. According to the U.S. definition, whoever kills the Israelis is terrorist and should be killed. Therefore, the United States has to kill all the Arab people.

By our bold stand in the face of the Israeli fleets and threats of the U.S. and Zionist danger, we, in fact, do not rely on the Libyan Air Force alone, the Libyan naval forces alone, or the bases of air defense alone, but on the Arab people from the Gulf to the ocean. We also rely on the African youth, who I have seen during my recent tour and who are ready to fight beside us. We also rely on the people in Latin America and in the world. We rely on the loyal friends in the socialist camp who constitute half of the earth.

Where did the Libyan defiance against the recent open blustering by U.S. imperialism and Zionism derive its strength? [chants and applause] It comes from our reliance on the revolution burning in the hearts of the sons of the Arab nation and on the ability of the Arab nation at the time of unity, rather to unite, and its acceptance of death.

No veto can negate this right. The United States can use the veto against the UN Security Council resolutions. It can stop UN resolutions by the veto. But, whatever power of veto it might muster, and whatever military terrorist power it may adopt or economic power it may take, it cannot cancel the decision to die.

When an Arab girl called Sana' decided to die in the face of the evil called Israel, the whole world could not stop it or sway her from this decision. When a fedayeen boy, not more than 12 years old planted mines on his body and in the truck he drove and decided to die killing 300 U.S. soldiers, the United States could not abrogate or annul his decision. This was a decision that was valid in spite of the United States. It was thus forced to flee in disgrace and humiliation from Lebanon. If it had wanted to stay, it would have had to bear the consequences: 1 fedayeen for 300 U.S. soldiers. Another fedayeen had made the same decision. He decided to kill 300 French soldiers and be martyred. Neither France nor the United States nor the *New Jersey* nor Zionism could veto this decision.

We, by our bold confrontation and defiance of the United States and Zionism, did not rely on the military means only — on how many tanks and how many planes. These calculations cannot be relied on. The United States may calculate how many planes, how many bullets, and how many tanks Libya has and try to calculate how many fighting days it can last. These are false calculations.

The thing that cannot be defeated is the spirit of the nation. It is the masses. It is the readiness to offer sacrifice. Even if we did not have planes or ships and decided to die, we could swim in the sea with mines planted on our bodies. Riding in fibreglass boats or rubber boats, which are not difficult to obtain — we could obtain thousands of boats — with mines planted on our bodies we could turn into explosive charges in the Mediterranean. Even if we had no missiles or planes, we could decide today, and the United States could not annihilate the thousands of boats [words indistinct]. [applause and chants]

What happened is that Libya appeared to the whole world as a victim of unjustified flagrant aggression. The whole world faced the U.S. President and asked him by what right he threatens Libya with invasion, by what justification. He said that Libya supports the Palestinians, and the Palestinians carried out fedayeen operations in Rome and Vienna.

Now the whole worlds asks in their hearts: Is this the only incident that has taken place? If the matter concerns the question of Palestine, this is a serious matter with deep roots. Thousands and hundreds of thousands and millions would die for its sake. If every operation which has a connection [chants interrupt Al-Qadhdhafi, sentence left incomplete].

What happened is that all the world stood on the side of Libya. Why? They told Reagan: If after every operation and counter operation you declare a state of national emergency in the United States, then it means that you must be prepared to enter, every month, dozens of wars with your fleets at any spot in the world. Naturally this is a form of madness. U.S. citizens are now laughing at the President. They told him that this violence concerns the problem of Palestine and that he must expect more of it.

I have effectively stressed and I stress again: The world must expect more acts of violence so long as the Palestinian people are outside their land. Also, we welcome that the Israelis enter this series of action and counteraction, revenge and counterrevenge

with us. We do want the Israelis to be dragged into this series with the Palestinians. [words indistinct — Al-Qadhdhafi seems to be addressing the camera crew] [slogans chanted]

What we want the Israelis to be dragged into is this series. We want the Israelis to enter into this [word indistinct] competition with the Palestinians, the competition of action and counteraction. If we succeed in dragging the Israelis into this series, it would mean the end of the Zionist entity. Yes, we want the Palestinians to take revenge when the Israelis commit an act against them. The Israelis would then say: We are going to take counterrevenge. We want this to happen. Then they would have to react, and we on our part undertake counteraction. It is such a series that will lead to the end of the Israelis.

They cannot enter into a dangerous competition of this kind with the Arab nation, because the Arab nation [words indistinct]. The Arab nation is striving to take revenge on imperialism and Zionism. Therefore, every hour there will be a fedayeen who will carry out a reaction, carry out revenge, and carry out an act of vengence. The Israelis, or the Americans, will react in this series through specific known means which can never be changed, and which are the force of the military destructive instrument. We, the Arabs, the means with which we enter this battle are not those traditional means.

We enter with the human, the fedayeen — the human being who will come out of anywhere — any place which they think as impregnable; these places have now been proven as not so. The fedayeen comes out of the land, but the aircraft can only come out of a base. The aircraft can only come out of a base, and the tank can only come out of a camp, and the [word indistinct] can only come out of a base and needs fuel and needs fuel supplied in the air, [words indistinct], and needs spare parts, and needs [word indistinct] hostile operations. Also an aircraft or ship could be detected by radar and could be destroyed in an attack. But, the Arab fedayeen cannot be detected by the radar, and the missiles that are used against military installations could not be used against him. He does not need an aircraft carrier to carry him in order to carry out his mission. We decided to (?parade), as the United States parades its fleets in the sea before us [words indistinct], or the Israelis parade their Air Force, the only military means on which they rely for vengeance against the Palestinians. I also parade our real force now — I parade our huge force which will really terrorize them when we will use it. In fact when they say terrorist, it is a meaningful word. It means the one who terrorizes the enemy and terrifies the enemy. In fact, now Reagan is trembling. He is terrified and shaking. The muscles between his chest and shoulder are shaking.

Now the U.S. White House is under very strict electronic security. The spokesman for the U.S. State Department admitted that all U.S. State Department buildings and installations are now under strict security. The Pentagon, this 5-cornered building, is under strict security. The U.S. borders, they announced it — its northern and southern borders, the eastern and southern borders — are now supplied with electronic security and guards for fear that Libya or Arab terrorists might infiltrate them from Canada. There are thousands of Libyan students in Canada and they are afraid that they might infiltrate the borders.

You know the story of The Fifth Knight. This indicates fear. If they terrorize us with their fleets, we terrorize them with the Palestinians. The Fifth Knight, this novel is about [words indistinct]. A group of Palestinians, their sons are there, they go into the United States [words indistinct]; they go inside the United States [cheers]. This is the story of The Fifth Knight. It reflects terror and fear, not from the Arab aircraft carriers, not from the Arab strategic bombers, not from Arab nuclear submarines, not from Arab intercontinental missiles, but terror from the Arab man. Imagine that in the United States a Palestinian group — Palestinian young men and women — and we commission them to carry an atomic bomb and to hide it in New York City. Then they say either the Israelis get out of Palestine or we detonate the atomic bomb that we stored in the middle of New York under the control of Palestinian youths. The story of The Fifth Knight is about this subject.

This is a symbolic atomic bomb, because the real atomic bomb cannot be carried by personnel. It would be carried by an aircraft or other means. However, it is an expression of the fact that the atomic bomb, as far as the writer is concerned, is the Palestinian fedayeen to whom I can give an order and say blow up America from inside, go into America. This is exactly [words indistinct]. This means that the atomic bomb is not a real atomic bomb, but the atomic bomb is the Palestinian fedayeen. This is true. We can plant our atomic bombs and we can plant our bases everywhere in the world, and they do not need aircraft or military bases. They are fedayeen. One booby traps himself, and another dies. [Sentence indistinct]. Nobody can stop them by adopting resolutions. The whole world, the United States, and the Israelis witnessed the fedayeen who blew up the U.S., French, and Israeli forces headquarters.

Now let us talk about the military confrontation. Yesterday orders were given to move a new U.S. aircraft carrier from the Indian Ocean, and it is now crossing the Suez Canal on its way to the Mediterranean region so that there will be three U.S. aircraft carriers there.

The arrival of a new U.S. aircraft carrier accompanied by a support group in the Mediterranean basin in fact constitutes a dangerous attitude in the U.S. policy and an escalation of the military action in a very sensitive region of the world.

The Mediterranean basin does not belong to the United States. This sea was once called the Roman Sea when the Roman state was in control of the other side and in the 8th century AD it was called the Sea of the Arabs [Bahr al-Arab]. The United States used to pay tolls to enter this sea, and when it had refused to pay the toll the ship *Philadephia* was destroyed. When it attacked us in Derna with seven warships it was defeated and expelled, and Derna was evacuated on 11 June 1805.

The United States was always defeated in the Mediterranean Sea then; it was always an alien in the Mediterranean Sea. It used to pay tolls to enter the Mediterranean. The U.S. military presence in the Mediterranean therefore constitutes a genuine danger in an extremely sensitive region of the world. This is because the United States, which is present in this sensitive region, wants to play with fire here.

As far as we are concerned, when the United States plays with fire we will not give any consideration whatsoever to communications in the Mediterranean, nor to trade in the Mediterranean, nor tourism in the Mediterranean, nor any navigation lines of any state whether maritime or air lines. We will completely destroy them.

If the United States commits an aggression against us using the Mediterranean, its bases or aircraft carriers in the Mediterranean, then the Mediterranean will become a zone of operations — it becomes a zone of operations. The sea will then become a zone of an all-out war and acts of violence will be undertaken in the Mediterranean in accordance with war conventions based on international law. Acts of war would then be practiced relentlessly.

If somebody opens fire on us it means that he has resorted to war, and any clause of the war conventions say that if war begins then acts of violence become permissible between the two sides. Even more it would be said that he who uses more violence will be more humane because he is seeking a quick end to the war.

If the United States opens fire on us, it means that acts of violence are permissible, and therefore, we will then use violence. The first region to be destroyed will be the Mediterranean region because it contains bases, fleets, maritime and air lines, no matter who they belong to. A siege would then be imposed on the Mediterranean, and nothing will reach the Israelis, neither ships nor aircraft if they are within our reach.

Afterwards we [word indistinct] the consequences of this because it will be self-defense in accordance with Clause 51 of the UN Charter which authorizes self-defense and the use of all means of violence [words indistinct], in self-defense becomes legitimate. The United States must take this into account. It is now moving seven new naval units — an aircraft carrier escorted by six other units — to escalate military action in the Mediterranean.

This presence is considered as an aggressive policy which the United States does not want to abandon. The United States wants to drag the war into a third world war. The U.S. President is a second Hitler. Why is all the world now condemning Nazism and considering Hitler to be a war criminal, and all Hitler's men are now wanted for trial as war criminals? Likewise, mankind is now trying Reagan as a war criminal. There is no difference at all between Nazism and imperialism.

Imperialism wants to divide the world on religious and racist lines. We, from a philosophical point of view, reject what is called the State of Israel because it is founded on a racist and confessional basis. We do not accept, and all the Arab peoples do not accept that the world be divided on religious lines, otherwise all Muslims would have to go to Saudi Arabia which they would then turn into a religious state, and they would make Mecca their capital, just as the Israelis are now turning Jerusalem into their capital — a religious capital. [Words indistinct] Mecca would then be a religious capital for people of the Muslim faith. All Muslims, from the United States, from Indonesia, and from the USSR would then have to go to Saudi Arabia and found a religious state with Mecca as capital.

Therefore, it is impossible, illogical, ridiculous, and [word indistinct] that Jews from all parts of the world should converge on Palestine and take Jerusalem as their capital. This is ridiculous and should be rejected; it is reactionary and absolutely unacceptable logic. We, the Arabs, now [words indistinct]. The Jews should go back to the countries from where they came; we are against any country that persecutes the Jews. We are against the Jews who came to Palestine from abroad and not the Jews in any part of the world. But the fact that the Jews are coming from all parts of the world to Palestine shows that states persecute their citizens for religious reasons. The country that persecutes a Jew because he is Jew is responsible. We the Arabs are not responsible. The Arabs are not responsible for Hitler's crimes. If Hitler annihilated the Jews or practiced violence against them [word indistinct] in Germany, they must create a state for them in Germany. West Germany now sympathizes with the Israelis. If so, let Germany and United States create for them a state in Germany. It was Germany that persecuted the Jews; it is the one that [words indistinct]. It is not the Arab countries' or the Palestinian people's fault.

If the United States and the world sympathize with the Jews because of the genocide against them, why do they not sympathize with the Palestinians who are being killed en masse. Therefore, it is not a question of sympathizing with [words indistinct]; this is a racist issue. This is a new racism; This is malice against the Arab nation. This is hated for Islam and for [word indistinct]. On the other hand this is against people seeking liberation. This is war between freedom and no freedom. We are people who want liberation while imperialism wants to colonize us. [Word indistinct] the persecuted and dispersed Palestinian people.

The United States declares that the Palestinian people are now divided; it pledges to the Jews to divide the Palestinians. The Palestinian people (?were not) divided; they have divided it now [words indistinct]. The American people [words indistinct] now understand the story. There is no longer [word indistinct], no understanding. The truth is clear; it is as clear as the sun. We say let it be. Let them use their fleet; we resort to violence.

But people reject this, but what it does against us also might be done against Nicaragua. Panama, Grenada, North Korea, Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia, and Iran. America is taking a stand which is not against us only. It is against all people aspiring for liberation. In other words, the United States wants people to submit and itself to dominate. As a matter of fact, this is the nature of imperialism.

On the other hand, concerning the position of the Soviet Union on our side, the Soviet Union does not accept, like us, the partition of the world on a religious basis. This state called Israel is a state based on religious foundations, and on racist foundations. We cannot accept that the world be partitioned once again on a confessional, racist basis. This is rejected. This is a matter that must be removed because it is dangerous and upsets all the world regulations. Because, from this point of view, the Magi would look for one another to form a state, the Zoroastrians would look for one another to form a state, Muslims would form a state, [words indistinct], every sect would form a state. Likewise, the Catholics would form a state, orthodox would form a state in the

world, the Protestants would have a state. Well, now that the Jews have formed a state on this basis, well then, all religions would have to look for a place for themselves, partitioned from the world on a religious basis.

Our state would then extend to Indonesia, to the United States where there is the black nation of Islam, and our capital would be Mecca. We would then form a single state, and the rest of the world would then be partitioned on this basis.

Thus, the truth is that the Soviet Union has been supporting the Palestinian people, and standing on our side because our cause is a just one. Furthermore, the state is founded on a capitalist basis, that is the Israelis are now — what is called Israel — relying on Jewish capital in the world — the Zionist banks in the world. Obviously this is the opposite of socialism to the toiling classes. This is a base for capitalism and an advanced base for imperialism.

The proof that the United States is using the Israelis as an advanced base is the clear alliance with it. This alliance is unfair. The United States forbids any contact with the chairman of the PLO. Imagine! He has a just cause though. It does not matter whether he is Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], or somebody else, anyone, yesterday, today, or tomorrow. The United States officially forbids any contact with anyone chairing the PLO or any member of the PLO, considering them pests and criminal.

Abu 'Ammar has a just cause! Now everyone recognizes the PLO, recognizes the cause of the Palestinian people. What I mean is that there is no use in talking with the United States unless it moderates its stand and recovers its senses. True, there is no use in talking with it, because it is a tyrannical and striking force. Just as there used to be no possibility of talking with Hitler or of making him abandon his decision to invade the whole world, or dissuading Alexander of Macedonia from invading the world.

Likewise, there is no use in discussing anything with the U.S. President now just as there was no use in discussing anything with Hitler — because he is not attacking the USSR, or Europe, or the British Isles.

What is happening now in the world is exactly like what happened with Hitler. Everything is by force. He was a war criminal. Reagan should be confronted with force and should be considered a war criminal. He should be confronted by all people. In fact, we are serious in creating a wide front of the people who are liberated and who are exposed to invasion and persecution from the United States. We, the Libyan people specifically, cannot put up with U.S. terrorism; we cannot live every day and every month with the aircraft carriers coming nearer — oh no, they are going away — the United States [words indistinct] in the Gulf of Sidra — no, they stopped. This means that we would live under continuous terrorism. We will blow ourselves up. We tell the United States before the world [words indistinct] at any moment. We would rather end than live under this official terrorism — official terrorism imposed on us.

The Palestinian people was exposed to it in Palestine, and they kicked them out of Palestine by force. The Palestinians went to Syria. They hit them in Syria. They went to Lebanon. They hit them in Lebanon. They went to Tunisia. They hit them in Tunisia. [Words indistinct] and said to them we will chase you from one country to another, but you are forbidden from attacking us in [words indistinct]. The Palestinian has the right to attack Zionism even in the United States itself. [Sentence indistinct]. The U.S. military masses and the U.S. threats against the Jamahiriyah will only increase our (?firmness) and defiance [words indistinct]. We are ready for confrontation, (?the military) confrontation. [Passage indistinct]. We would like to conclude with the following points:

First: As far as the world was concerned, the stance of the Soviet Union and the socialist bloc had great effect in deterring the U.S. madness. Therefore the friendship between the Arabs and the Soviet Union was tested. We are not satellites of the Soviet Union. At least we are not Marxists. [Passage indistinct]. We have the third international theory. We have the *Green Book*. They have Marxism. They have the *Red Book*.

But it was proved that nations which differ in their social ideologies could establish friendship between themselves that is based on mutual respect; on the basis of actual support for the right of each of them to live peacefully; on the fact that there are joint aims which unite them; and the fact that there are immortal human values, including peace and progress, freedom and equality, and lifting injustice and combatting hegemony, expansion, and colonialism. These aims now are proved to be immortal, and that they actually unite us with the socialist bloc. We and the socialist bloc are now fighting for peace; fighting for progress, prosperity, and freedom; fighting for equality; fighting against hegemony, expansion, and imperialist intelligence; fighting against the foreign bases on others' land, against the threats with nuclear fleets, and against solving world problems by force. These aims were tested during this stage as far as Libya is concerned, Libya, which now represents the Arab nation. These values and principles and joint aims have succeeded in the test. They were tested in the past when Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir was exposed to the tripartite aggression, when he was exposed to the Zionist invasion in '67 and also when Egypt went on the offensive in 1973. The socialist community, at the fore of which is the Soviet Union, always stands at the side of the Arabs because the Arabs are defending the right to live on their territory and are not invaders. We want peace, so the Soviet Union supports us; we, the Soviet Union, and the socialist community share these objectives.

It has been proved that it is possible to establish true friendship between nations of different social systems. We and the Soviet Union differ socially yet friendship exists between us. It has been proved that this friendship is a true friendship. It means that the Arab Libyan people and the Arab nation have to appreciate the stance of the Soviet Union in the face of the U.S.-Zionist madness.

A world superpower truly says that the Palestinian people are oppressed. The Arab nation is an oppressed nation. Libya is subjected to official terrorism. This is tyrany. This is imperialism. On the other hand the Arab nation stands by us. The Arab nation, however, will be put to the test on 22 January when the Arab foreign ministers meet supplied with instructions from their heads of states. I contacted these leaders by telephone one by one and they promised to stand by Libya. This will be put to the test

on 22 January when the foreign ministers meet in Tunis for an emergency meeting of the Arab League to answer the economic war declaration by the United States.

If the United States has postponed the military war, it has declared an economic one.

Libya is engaged now in a battle with the United States, namely an economic war. We will see the Arab nation on 22 January and what its reply will be to the U.S. nation. The U.S. nation has waged war against the Libyan people only because they are part of the Arab nation and because they represent the Arab nation. For the sake of Palestine, for the sake of Arab nationalism, for the sake of the Arab unity, the United States has imposed this war on them. Thus, what is termed as sanctions against Libya are in fact sanctions against the Arab nation. It is a challenge to the Arab nation to brow beat it, bow its head, and to deter it from demanding its right to live and its place under the sun. This is the U.S. logic. Hence, it is a challenge to the Arab nation from the ocean to the Gulf, including its rulers, parties, popular institutions, peasants, workers, students, soldiers, kings, princes, and presidents — all of them. It is a challenge to them, and the test will be on the 22 January.

Western Europe will meet on 21 January at the request of the United States to enter the economic war against Libya. We will see what Western Europe will do on 21 January and what their stand will be toward this battle imposed on us by the United States. We have stressed that there are common interests between West Europe and the Arab nation and that there is a very prosperous future for these interests and great hope of developing them. The Mediterranean is a bridge between the Arab nation, Africa, and Europe and therefore it should be transformed into a region of peace, communications, trade, tourism, common interest, civilization, and culture. The U.S. fleets, which are desecrating it [word indistinct] and shaking its peacefulness, should be removed.

West Europe [words indistinct] as there are, in fact, no common interests between Libya and the United States, but there are, however, some great, unlimited, and undeveloped common interests between Libya and West Europe and between the Arab nation and West Europe. On 21 January all of Europe is to meet to discuss Reagan's call for a war against Libya. The Arab nation is to meet on 22 January to formulate its answer (?to the world) and (?I hope) that the leaders of the Arab nation are listening to what I am saying. [Words indistinct]

Another point: The strong basic people's congresses are being held on Libyan soil. They are composed of Arab citizens as well as Libyan citizens. The congresses have been held in all parts of the Jamahiriyah. First I would like to point out that these congresses should be established on a permanent basis so that the people's congresses may spread together with the phenomenon of the people's authority. For the first time the Arabs have found a political framework — the people's congresses — that he himself can establish and through which he can exist and express what ever he wants. [chanting] In fact, I have followed the pan-Arab resolutions of the people's congresses. I have listened to what the brother Arabs have said in this respect. I felt that the Arab nation was born anew. I recalled 1952, 1958, the years after 1954 when the Algerian revolution was declared, the tripartite aggression on Egypt, the unity between Egypt and Syria in 1958, and when the Palestine revolution started. I feel that the Arab nation has these days regained that spirit, the spirit of confrontation, the spirit of defiance, and the spirit of revolution. Even Pakistan, today thousands of youth in Rawalpindi in Pakistan came out to demonstrate in support of you against the United States. This happened today. [applause] In the Ivory Coast, thousands of students demonstrated in your support and scores of them were arrested. This happened in the Ivory Coast. [words indistinct] the Zionist enemy. [applause and chants]

Today I received a message from the Reds Movement, the new alternative in Europe, declaring their stand by us against U.S. imperialism. [applause] They said they are ready to fight desperately for the toppling of U.S. bases in Europe and the destruction of NATO, which place Europe in the mouth of the atomic gun if there were a third world war, so that Western Europe would be sacrificed for the United States. The new Reds Movement, the alternative movement, could destroy this [words indistinct] in Western Europe. [Heavy applause drowns Al-Qadhdhafi's voice]

Then the pan-Arab congress in Libya must become a state. The best decision made by these congresses is that the Arabs who are in Libya would be trained for suicide missions and fedayeen and economic work. [applause] Trainers will be allocated to begin training all members of the Arab people's congresses in the Arab territory for suicide operations. We will provide them with the required weapons to carry such missions when the need arises. [applause]

I shall (?accept) as much as we can, all those who volunteer to join the Green Revolutionary Guards from the sons of the Arab nation [applause] headed by battalions of Palestinians [word indistinct] the birth of the [word indistinct] and the Revolutionary Green Guards, because Libya is the base from which the march for the liberation of Palestine could begin.

We will accept volunteers from all over the Arab homeland and the Islamic world, in the Air Force, the Naval Force, and the Air Defense Force. [applause]

We accept their volunteering to join the Libyan Arab Force, the Libyan Naval Forces, the Libyan Air Defense Forces. [applause] We invite all the youth of the Arab nation, men or women, to join the Libyan Arab Forces, the Libyan Naval Forces, and the Libyan Air Defense Forces. [applause]

Also the sons of the members of the basic people's congresses, the Arab and pan-Arab, which have been set up on Libyan territory have the right from now on to join the Arab Libyan Armed Forces or the military colleges of various corps which I mentioned. [applause]

I also extend an invitation to the Arabs present on Libyan territory and also all the Arabs who see that Libya is approaching a dangerous confrontation with imperialism and Zionism, that it is the base of challenge and the struggle, the springboard for liberation, and is the one who expressing the Arab pride and dignity. [applause]

We would like to say to all those Arabs who are present on Libyan territory or outside it that they must take the initiative to acquire Arab Libyan Jamahiriyah nationality [applause drowns al-Qadhdhafi's words] and Libya becomes the country of the masses. [applause] Libya is the country of the masses. Libya is the country of all Arabs. Thus I invite them to acquire Arab Jamahiriyah nationality on a permanent basis so that all differences between one Arab and another will vanish on Libyan soil.

The danger which faces Libya is in fact the same danger that faces Syria, Lebanon, Algeria, Yemen, Palestine, or any other state. Palestine was the first victim. Imperialism and Zionism plans for the rest of the Arab countries to be the next victims so that they will replace us. This is a theory and a foregone conclusion. There is no room for argument. They will impose it by force as time passes. This danger has awakened us to the need for Arab unity. The Arabs must reject the utterances of good-neighborliness, brotherhood, solidarity, and tolerance and replace them by Arab unity, immediate unity, merger unity, economic unity, military and political unity. [applause] A unity for liberation, for the sake of liberation, for the sake of return, and for the sake of building power — both economic and military; unity that benefits from the abundant spiritual power of this nation and uses the enormous materiel capabilities of this nation in this dangerous confrontation between the U.S. nation and the Arab nation, that is between imperialism and Zionism and the Arab nation.

Therefore, I am in constant contact and have a date with my brothers in Syria and Algeria, and the first item on our agenda is Arab unity. [applause] Also the invitation for Arab unity is not addressed to Syria and Algeria alone but we address it today to the free people of Sudan, the maker of [name indistinct] popular revolution. [applause and chanting]

Perhaps something harmful is quite useful. Whenever imperialism challenges us and thinks that it is making us retreat and whenever Zionism denies us our right to return to our homeland, the revolution explodes in the Arab homeland. [Words indistinct] between Libya and the United States, the Arab map will change. The Arab armies will decide to participate in this war or topple the regimes which do not participate in it. The masses of the Arab nation, the youth of the Arab nation — men and women — unless they are allowed to participate in this war, will stage the popular revolution. [applause]

What is regrettable at these glorious hours while we challenge the biggest power on earth, and witness the (?Arab) popular mobilization with us, and see the Arab nation standing as one with us, are two negative points we ought to mention with pain and regret: One is the attitude of Iraq and the other is what is now taking place in Aden. We regret the events in Aden and consider them a loss and a tragedy in actual fact. This is because the fighting did not take place between the forces of the Arab nation and its real enemies but between comrades. The fact remains that those who were killed were our friends and comrades and dear to us. This is in addition to the destruction which was inflicted on Aden and on the forces of Aden. We now declare, however, that we are prepared to do everything to stop the fighting in Aden, to restore peace there, and to protect the revolution in Aden. [applause] Yesterday I contacted by telephone — was it yesterday or the day before? — President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih in Sanaa and asked his permission for me to land in Sanaa [applause] accompanied by a force and then to march from the north to the south to go to Aden to stop the fighting and to protect the revolution.

But Brother 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, despite his appreciation of this attitude, replied by saying that there are some sensitive matters in relations between Aden and Sanaa, and in circumstances such as these before the motive becomes known, it may be interpreted as a march on Aden or interference from the north in the affairs of the south. But if the brothers in Aden can be contacted and agree to such an action then he will inform me. Today he [words indistinct]. Naturally, the communications between us and them have been totally cut off. We have addressed a message to them via the Voice of the Greater Arab Homeland Radio and asked them to stop fighting and told them that we are prepared to participate in stopping the fighting and in protecting the revolution in South Yemen. Today the Aden radio began to transmit again and we are trying — some of the brothers are trying — to contact them to find out what the situation is. Really this is a negative and regrettable factor in the present circumstances when we need every bullet and every Arab to confront the enemy.

The second point is Iraq's attitude. Regrettably at a time when the United States was marching with its fleet toward Libya and Israeli aircraft were being moved onboard U.S. aircraft carriers, and on 5 and 6 January war was about to break out between imperialist Zionism and Libya — this small revolutionary country — Iraq opened six radio stations hostile to the Libyan people. We want the Arab nation, the Iraqi people, and the Iraqi Army to hear this. Why has the Iraqi Government opened six [word indistinct] stations hostile to the Libyan people at a time when there is a confrontation between Libya and the United States and the Israelis?

When the Israelis hit the Iraqi nuclear reactor, relations between Libya and Iraq had already been severed. I contacted Saddam Husayn by telephone, however, and told him that we should retaliate against that strike; we should destroy the reactor at Demona, because, if we do not retaliate against this strike, the Israelis will go on and he would see what they would do to him. I told him that Libya was prepared to do everything he wanted it to do. He was not prepared. You saw what the Israelis did after that in Beirut. You saw what they did in Tunis. You saw what they did in Egypt. They are still doing it. Unless they get frightened they will go on. The imperialists and the Zionists — either you frighten them or they inflict distruction on you. There is no other alternative but to frighten them. One should be prepared to die not once but one hundred times in operations against them. [words indistinct because of loud applause]

We want the Libyan people, all the Arab people, the Iraqi people, and the Iraqi Army [word indistinct] their government at a time when Libya [words indistinct] and the Israelis, [word indistinct] six hostile radio stations. Who is administering these stations? They are all being administered by the agents of U.S. intelligence. That is to say the people have been trained by U.S. intelligence and have been given an officer on temporary duty from U.S. intelligence to train them and get them to [word indistinct]. Iraq opens these stations — naturally U.S. stations

— for them on Iraqi land and under the protection of the Iraqi Government. This means that they are agents of U.S. intelligence — imagine, trained by U.S. intelligence — and are the ones who are broadcasting from Iraq against the Libyan people. Iraq protests: Why has Libya sided with Iran? Libya has sided with Iran? This is a revolution and we stand with it, it is because Iran is against America and against Zionism and we stand with it. You [Iraq] are with America. Now these are American stations and agents of American intelligence are broadcasting from them. Why do you blame us for siding with the Iranian revolution if you are with America, the radio stations are American, and the agents of American intelligence are broadcasting against the Libyan people at this critical stage? Instead of siding with us, Iraq has opened six radio stations against us. Iraq supports the American 6th fleet. It asks us: Why do you side with the Iranian revolution? Because in Iran there is a revolution. We do not oppose a revolution and we do not betray it. We advocate revolution in Iran. The revolution was staged in Iran [words indistinct] when I used to incite them to revolution, they used to record my speeches. In Iraq there is no revolution. Then a confrontation takes place between Iraq and Iran. Today Iraq is bringing back the spirit of 14 July revolution of 1958, when there was no link between us and Iraq

Therefore, the economic battle has begun and yesterday I spoke to the Libyans about this. From today we should start applying the methods of the new economic counterbattle which has been imposed on us. As far as the Arab nation is concerned, we are waiting to see what it will do on 22 January; we are waiting to see what Western Europe will do on 21 January. We are very greateful to the USSR and the socialist countries. Their stance has become clear. Friendship between us and them has been tested and has passed the test. We are expecting Hitler No 2 not to retreat unless he is defeated and arrested and tried as a war criminal. Nazism which thought it would go on for ever, ended. It bulldozed the small nations in a matter of hours and reached the farthest part of the globe, but in a short time Nazism disappeared. The earth swallowed up millions of Hitler's soldiers. Hitler himself committed suicide and became a war criminal. Now Reagan believes that he can play on the international theater as he used to act on the stage in Hollywood. He believes that he can transform the globe into an U.S. empire. We say to him: To hell with you! [applause] We say to him: You will never be mightier than Hitler was [words indistinct]. Small people have triumphed. The first victim was Poland which he thought would rebel; he just [words indistinct]. He announced that Poland was no 15 in the world from the point of view of military and economic strength. Where is Hitler and where is Nazism? Mussolini used to believe that he owned the Middle East and North Africa — he made an empire from Abyssinia to Tunisia. Abyssinia is an independent state and Libya is an independent state and there is Tunisia and Somalia; but where is Mussolini? Where is fascism? But this was not possible by understanding; nor could Mussolini do it by understanding; it was only possible by an alliance between people against these invading empires and by destroying them. It is inevitable for people now to form an alliance against Reagan — the second Hitler — against this new Nazism; against this new fascism in order to destroy it. The struggle continues and forward!

Al-Qadhdhafi Interviewed on Terror, Sanctions

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[Interview with Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, on the "Tagesthemen" program by moderator Hanns Joachim Friedrichs via TV cable link with Tripoli — questions in English translated into Arabic, answers in Arabic, all with superimposed German translation — live]

[Text] [Friedrichs] Good evening, sir. Incidentally, how do I address you?
[Al-Qadhdhafi] [Untranslated answer]

[Friedrichs] Alright, let us forget the protocol question. Let me ask you the first question. You have said that you had nothing to do with the airport massacres in Vienna and Rome. Are you sorry about what happened?
[Al-Qadhdhafi] If we have to be sorry, we must be sorry about the incidents in Dayr Yassin and about the other bloodbaths that have taken place elsewhere, namely, the bloodbath in Grenada and in South Africa by the U.S. Armed Forces, and also about the bloodbath in Shatila that was caused by Sharon and the Israeli ministers.

[Friedrichs] I would like to know, though, whether you regret the incidents in Rome and Vienna.
[Al-Qadhdhafi] [Words indistinct] 99 children, women, and men whom the Israeli planes bombarded in Sinai. We should be sorry about the incidents in southern Lebanon, and we should also be sorry about the incidents in Rome and Vienna.

[Friedrichs] But I would like to know what your stance is on the occurrences at the Rome and Vienna airports. Can you describe your attitude?
[Al-Qadhdhafi] I regret the period of mourning which this crazy world is undergoing as a result of official terrorism practiced by the U.S. Government against the Palestinian people and against the people of Granada, or the people in South Africa. I am sorry about the causes of terrorism, meaning the causes of the developments, the causes of violence — the imperialist and Zionist attacks now occuring in the world. The world reacts to them.

[Friedrichs] Obviously you have no regrets about what happened in Vienna and Rome. Would you refuse to support — by supplying weapons, funds, training courses, or shelter — anyone who has planned acts of violence against innocent people if you were aware of those plans?
[Al-Qadhdhafi's translator] I could not hear a word. Could you just point out the question, please?

[Friedrichs] It is my second question. Question no 2.
[Al-Qadhdhafi] [Consults written text] We do not extend any support, unless it involves individuals, no matter whether they have committed operations such as those in Rome and Vienna. [as heard] But we do extend support to the Palestinian resistance, which enjoys international recognition and which defends a just cause. We must blame the United States if an Israeli plane that had been built in the United States causes a bloodbath or bombs civilian places. In that case we must ask the United States: How can you give weapons to Israel, and how can you cause such

bloodbaths? In general, we support the Palestinian people and the Palestinian resistance, and the world recognizes that organization. We are not responsible for individual operations by persons. We have nothing to do with the way they obtain their weapons nor with the execution of their operations.

[Friedrichs] There are reports in this country and in other countries that Libya maintains at least 20 training camps for Palestinian commandos. Is that right or wrong?
[Al-Qadhdhafi] In any case, the training camps are not in Libya at this time. But should the liberation of Palestine make it necessary to set up such training camps in Libya, then it is our national duty to do that. It is a different matter if an attempt is made to attack Libya. If Libya is attacked, then it will not be launched against these training camps but against Libya and the economic and military power of the Libyan people would be given for its defense.

[Friedrichs] But did you not say that there are no training camps for Palestinian commandos in Libya?
[Al-Qadhdhafi] No, there are no training camps. If we are asked to prove it, we will.

[Friedrichs] Another question. Abu Nidal [Sabri al-Banna], who publicly claims responsibility for the massacres in Vienna and Rome, says that he admires you greatly. Are you a great admirer of Abu Nidal?
[Al-Qadhdhafi] We will desist from admiring each other now, or from similar things in this respect. We are not in a theater play.

[Friedrichs] Do you know Abu Nidal well?
[Al-Qadhdhafi] I know all the leaders of the Palestinian resistance.

[Friedrichs] When did you last see him?
[Al-Qadhdhafi] That was announced at the time.

[Friedrichs] Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi, assuming the Europeans join the U.S. economic sanctions, what would be your reaction?
[Al-Qadhdhafi] If they did that they would punish themselves, because they have great interests in Libya. It is mutual punishment, including punishment of Europe, because the mad U.S. policy victimizes the interests of other countries. It has targeted nuclear missiles, intermediate-range missiles on Europe [as heard] so that the first great strike against Russia will first be against Europe, so that the United States remains safe. Europe will be the victim. U.S. interests have made it necessary to have missiles against Western Europe. Besides, the United States will join the sanctions [as heard] so that the imperialist policy can be continued, especially during the term of the incumbent President Reagan.

[Friedrichs] There are a number of Germans who currently work in Libya. I believe they number several thousand. Would they have the liberty to return home?
[Al-Qadhdhafi] Of course, if they wish to do that. We will not hinder them. But the German interests will be harmed. The German people appreciate the relations between Libya and Germany. Germany will not share the U.S. position because it is a mad policy.

[Friedrichs] Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, you talked about war. If an armed conflict occured, where would you be looking for friends?
[Al-Qadhdhafi] As you can see, all the world has taken the side of Libya. The whole world opposes the irresponsible position of the United States; it has opposed Reagan because Reagan is a hazard to world peace. He is playing in scenes that harm the United States. He plays games in the Mediterranean where the Arabs and Africans are living. That sea links the Arabs with the Africans in peaceful commerce. It is a sea of trade with economic communications and relations, and transport routes. Yet, Reagan would like to play with it. Moreover, all the countries in the world have taken our side. There is no reason why Reagan should militarily and economically attack Libya. Besides, it has been found that Libya is now a victim of the imperialist U.S. policy, so that countries and states exercise solidarity with Libya. We cooperate with half the world, that is the socialist camp. We are also a member of African organizations and are affiliated with Arab countries and states. Besides, we are fighting jointly with the peoples of Latin America against imperialism and fascism. All the [word indistinct] and the peace movements are with us in Europe and elsewhere, and they consider us their friends. We will try in the future to serve world peace. Just as the Nazi fascism in the Hitlerite era vanished, the current fascism will also disappear in the future.

[Friedrichs] Col al-Qadhdhafi, reportedly you have said that in the event of war there would be terror in American streets. What does that mean?
[Al-Qadhdhafi] It goes without saying that if the United States attacks us and bombards our children and our people in their homes, we will defend ourselves and do the same, attacking them in their country. We are a small country and we cannot reach the United States, so we will send people who will sacrifice themselves carrying out operations that will be exactly the same as those applied to attack the Americans, French, and Israelis in Lebanon. One fedayeen killed hundreds of Americans, and a Lebanese or a female fedayeen killed several Israelis. So in that case we will be forced to defend ourselves and do the same. It is our international right to defend ourselves and to carry out operations in the world as fedayeen. We will destroy the United States from within. There are people in the world like the Indians in America who will unite with us and carry out operations in the United States.

[Friedrichs] Thank you very much, Col al-Qadhdhafi, for this highly informative interview.

Al-Qadhdhafi, YAR President Discuss Events in PDRY

LD151432 Tripoli JANA in English 0950 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Tripoli, Jumada Awal 4, Jan 15, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — A telephone contact took place between the leader of the revolution and Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of Yemen Arab Republic regarding the bloody and unfortunate incidents witnessed in South Yemen.

JANA was informed that the leader of the revolution asked President Salih whether Arab Libyan peace-keeping force would get to North Yemen to head later on for Aden to stop the hostilities among brothers in South Yemen. JANA [words indis-

[text] that this Arab Libyan proposal is now under consideration and consultation.

End to Fighting in PDRY Urged; Intervention Offered

LD151300 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1245 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Voice of the Revolutionary Committees; unscheduled announcement]

[Text] Appeal, appeal, appeal to our brothers in the PDRY: Stop the bloodshed immediately and put an end to the fighting among brothers.

We in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, out of our care for the revolution in Yemen and for the sake of sparing the blood of the brothers, wish to intervene to stop the regrettable bloody events which are continuing.

In view of this, we are addressing you through the Voice of Greater Arab Homeland, the voice of the revolutionary committees, because of our inability to communicate with you by other means. Should you be listening to us, you should immediately send cars carrying green flags to the YAR, where we are ready to help stop the shedding of Arab blood in the PDRY.

Al-Turayki on U.S. 'Campaign,' Arab Support

LD151530 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1246 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Telephone interview with Foreign Liaison Secretary Dr 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki by unidentified reporter; on "Voice of The Revolutionary Committees" — live or recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Hello; what in your opinion are the true motives behind the present imperialist-Zionist onslaught against the Jamahiriyah, and how do you assess the Arab and the international stance towards this onslaught?

[Al-Turayki] I believe that the American and the Zionist onslaught against the Great 1 September Revolution and against the achievements of the Jamahiriyah people is not new; it started years ago as a result of the principled and firm stance of the Jamahiriyah towards the Zionist entity and the American imperialist policy which backs the Zionist entity in the Arab region. Moreover, it is also due to the principled and firm stances of backing the liberation movements and resisting imperialist monopolies in the Arab homeland and in Africa and Latin America and also the presence of imperialism in the Arab homeland.

These measures began many years ago with a large-scale propaganda campaign, in addition to provocations which reached the degree of military provocations and the adoption of economic measures against the people of the Jamahiriyah and their achievements to hamper the development movement in our country. During the past years we have also clearly felt the total boycott, (?and the urging of others) for this boycott. This is represented recently by the illegitimate measures adopted by the American Administration to freeze the funds of the Libyan Arab people and by the measures against even the institutions that enjoy diplomatic immunity in accordance with international conventions and are in the United States. Indeed, they also included certain financial institutions in which the Jamahiriyah has shares for the developmnt of the African Continent as has occurred to certain joint banks in Nouakchott, Niamey, and other areas.

This state of affairs is contrary to all the international laws and all the international commitments of the United States, whether through the international bank or as a result of contracts between one state and another. I believe that it must be clear to the Arab brethern that Libya is not the only target. Libya is a sacrificial lamb in this action as a result of its stances. What happened to Iran and Libya will happen to any other Arab state that tries to pursue an anti-Zionist and anti-American policy in the Arab region. The huge Arab investments in the United States are considered dangerous and they will be used for the Zionist entity in the future since in this illegitimate and unlawful way the American Administration is capable of using these funds, freezing them, and using them for the Zionist entity to combat Arab stances.

As to the Arab and the Islamic stance, the Arab stance emerged clearly in the Tunis resolution which has condemned the American policy and has asserted its support for the people of the Jamahiriyah. The same applies to the Islamic resolution, which is also clear, has condemned American policy, considers the American decisions as unlawful, and considers the American-Zionist aggression on Libya as directed against the Islamic states as well as the Arabs. The Arab foreign ministers met in Fes twice to examine the possibility of taking practical measures. In this connection they agreed to get in touch with Europe so that it would not follow the line of the American Administration or the American pressures, and also to hold a meeting to adopt practical measures. Moreover, the support was clear in the telephone contacts which the brother leader of the revolution had made with Arab kings and presidents. During these conversations, these leaders asserted the solidarity of the Arab nation.

We believe that this comprehensive Arab, Islamic, and international solidarity will affirm the failure of the American policy. The Americans themselves have admitted that they found that the Jamahiriyah has achieved a big political victory and that they found themselves isolated. Even their allies did not respond to this barbaric and savage method in exercising economic pressures against the people of the Jamahiriyah.

Further on Basic People's Congresses' Meetings

Withdrawal of U.S. Assets Urged

LD151505 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1733 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Statement read by unidentified speaker at the Al-Tajammu' al-Arabi Basic People's Congress in Zlitan — live]

[Excerpt] If we call for the immediate withdrawal of Arab assets from the United States we would be unrealistic; we will make

ourselves custodians of them. We should ask them to withdraw these assets gradually so that the United States will feel the Arab nation has something to say and what it says has weight within the international arena. Naturally, we know that the U.S. dollar, as soon as the crisis between the Jamahiriyah and the United States began, fell a great deal; it fell a great deal just because they said the Arab nation would withdraw its assets from the United States. Therefore, the decision must be that the Arab nation will withdraw its assets gradually. As for my second draft resolution, training should be carried out on weapons, and combat squads should be formed if need be [word indistinct].

Oil, Technology Boycott Urged

LD151456 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
1722 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Statement read by unidentified speaker at the Shari' al-Zawiyah Basic People's Congress in Tripoli — live]

[Text] With regard to this clause [not further identified], I beleive we should retaliate against the freezing of Libyan assets in the U.S. by freezing the assets of the U.S. companies in Libya. I also believe that Libya should take control of the shares of the U.S. oil companies here until the freezing of Libyan assets in the U.S. is lifted. As for the economic boycott, I beleive the Arab countries standing on Libya's side must be asked to boycott U.S. goods and to halt oil exports to that country. This particuarly should be applied to Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, and Kuwait who supply the United States with huge quantities of Arab oil. This has a prominent effect upon the U.S. economy as it depends upon Middle East, oil, especially because the North Sea and U.S. oilfields could not compensate for the loss of oil from Arab countries.

You all witnessed how effective the 1973 Arab boycott was when oil deliveries were halted to the EEC and the United States. You saw that boycott's consequential economic effects.

I also would like to stress that we should (?depend) on oil to provide our own needs. As for dependency upon U.S. technology, I beleive Libya should not depend upon that technology with regard to importing or purchasing equipment, particuarly equipment used in the oil fields. We see that all equipment in oil fields is U.S.-made. Therefore, I believe we should diversify so as not to be at the mercy of any specific side, such as the United States for example. Thank you.

Role of Arab States Viewed

LD151532 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
1818 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Statement by unidentified speaker at the Shari' al-Zawiyah Basic People's Congress in Tripoli — live]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

With regard to the point [not further identified] currently under discussion, my view is based upon several factors. The first is the U.S.-Israeli challenge, as we do not recognize anything called Israel. The U.S.-Zionist challenge, which was manifested in the latest wave of hostility against the Arab people now represented in the popular revolution in the Jamahiriyah, and their latest action — the economic blockade — is due to the fact that the U.S. regime was originally made up as the Zionist regime, was later. That is a group of merchants who made a whole nation homeless — the red Indian nation — and which inevitably has one motto in life, specifically, to reaffirm the role of gangs and terrorism in the world which is now represented by Zionism. U.S. hostility against the people of the Jamahiriyah is not a hostility directed at the people of the Jamahiriyah or the leader of the Great 1 September Revolution alone; rather, it is primarily hostility at the Arab people and to the Arab presence as a whole. Because the people of the Jamahiriyah, with their leader, were able to revive pan-Arabism and Arab unity, and following the Egyptian regime's defeat and the treason of the entombed Al-Sadat, U.S. hostility was directed at the Libyan people. [chanting]

Zionism now occupies the land of Arab Palestine or the Zionism now ruling in the American black house and views the Libyan Arab people and the leader of the Great 1 September Revolution as advocates of Arab unity, and the Arab nation's hope. Following the Arab betrayals which engulfed the area — by Egypt or by some other Arab regimes — Zionism and America saw that the impregnable fortification is the people of the Jamahiriyah and their leader. Therefore, the entire onslaught was directed by Zionist and U.S. media against the people of the Jamahiriyah. This point was proposed to be included in the agenda of the basic people's congresses. What is our attitude, as the people of the Jamahiriyah, vis-a-vis the proposal? As a member of the basic people's congress, I would like to propose several resolutions on the domestic level and, as one of my colleagues proposed, we must build a strong economy, not by slogans alone, but by work and seriousness in all fields; we should move on to produciton.

I also would like to propose a resolution at the pan-Arab level: We should ask the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Laison to work seriously with all Arab regimes in all Arab states to take a stronger stance to confront the Zionist-U.S. arrogance by adopting an economic stance at the level of the Arab homeland against Zionism and the United States so that we will be able to resist this ferocious onslaught. There were many decisions implemented by that fool Reagan; he issued a decision banning dealings by any company trading with the Soviet Union; there were many economic decisions from which he retreated in view of the attitudes taken by some companies and some European states against him. Reagan then retreated. The Arab nation or the Arab people have sufficient assets to constitute a very high percentage of the American states. We ask the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison to incite all Arab regimes and to tell them that the aim behind the U.S. decisions is not only to fight the Jamahiriyah economically but to overturn the entire Arab nation; therefore, all Arab states must play their roles and discharge their duties.

I also have a resolution at the international level: I ask the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison to coordinate efforts with fraternal and friendly states to stand with the Arabs and the people of the Jamahiriyah so that we can triumph over this Zionist arrogance and liberate Palestine. The fatih forever and

forward.

TUNISIA

Message Sent to UN on Israeli Membership

LD152037 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Tunisia believes that Israel's rejection of Resolution 577, which was adopted by the UN Security Council on 7 October following the Israeli raid on Tunisia, should be the subject of great concern for the council. Tunisia noted in a message sent yesterday to the UN headquarters, which is to be circulated as an official document of the UN Security Council, that the failure of a member-state to implement and recognize a resolution adopted unanimously by the UN Security Council calls into question the membership of such a state in the organization.

The message also stated that Israel, by rejecting the UN Security Council resolution and by its failure to comply with it, has dismissed itself from the UN. The message also contained categorical denials of Israeli allegations that Tunisia had failed in its commitment to maintain peace. Tunisia's message stated that such allegations should be considered as a serious misrepresentation of the facts with the intent to harm Tunisia and to tarnish its reputation as a peace-loving and forgiving country which adheres to international law and norms.

After recalling the Security Council's condemnation of the Israeli raid, the message pointed out that the authors of the Israeli memorandum cited in the 13 December 1985 reports of the UN secretary general, [words indistinct] and that the Israeli memorandum, which (?alleged) that the PLO headquarters was a center for international terrorism, was no more than mere allegation. Its authors did not rule out that they would challenge the UN Security Council resolution and would give themselves the right to unilaterally carry out a new attack against Tunisia on the basis of the same futile excuses.

The Tunisian message also stated that it is not possible for the Security Council to ignore that the aggressor against Tunisia refuses to accept the resolution of the international community, rejects its various resolutions, and places itself above international law. Tunisia cannot ignore the heavy threat to its security and reserves the right to undertake at the appropriate time any step that might be required by the situation.

DJIBOUTI

Bomb Explodes in RPP Building; Minor Damage

AB151652 Paris AFP in French 1519 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Djibouti, 15 Jan (AFP) — A bomb exploded causing only minor material damage in the early hours of Wednesday morning in a ward building of the People's Rally for Progress (RPP-sole party), it was learned in Djibouti on Wednesday. This attack is the first to occur in the country since that of [words indistinct] in 1979 at Khor-Anghar (northern Djibouti), which left many victims.

The bombing occured on the eve of the first summit of the six heads of the member-states of the Inter-Governmental Authority on Drought Control and Development in East Africa (IGADD), which opens in Djibouti on Wednesday. Informed circles in the Djiboutian capital believe that this attack may have been committed by a Somalian opposition movement, which has not been, however, named.

It is believed that this act could be aimed at showing the opposition of the Somalian opposition to the secret mediation attempts currently under way in Djibouti between Addis Ababa and Mogadishu authorities.

Leaders Arrive for Conference on Drought

Kenyan President Addresses Dinner

EA151607 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi, currently on a state visit to Djibouti, last night denounced the racist Government of South Africa and said that the days of the Pretoria regime are numbered.

Delivering a speech during a dinner party hosted in his honor by President Hassan Gouled Aptidon of Djibouti, President Moi said that the racist regime should accept the truth about its imminent collapse. He said that there was no place in the world where the power of the gun has succeeded in silencing people who are determined to be free. President Moi gave examples of Zimbabwe, Angola and Mozambique, saying that their struggle for freedom demonstrated that domination does not last forever.

President Moi termed the situation in South Africa as explosive and awful, noting that the southern part of the continent was passing through a critical period. He especially condemned the racist regime for continuously oppressing its citizens in defiance of international opinion.

On regional cooperation, President Moi praised the Djibouti leader for upholding friendly and brotherly relations with his neighbors. He said that he fully supported President Aptidon in his efforts to foster harmony in the region.

Speaking on relations between Kenya and Djibouti, President Moi said that the two countries shared common views on various bilateral and international issues. He said that the two countries concurred on issues such as condemnation of the apartheid system in South Africa, the decolonization of Namibia, human justice and the policy of nonalignment. President Moi further noted that Kenya and Djibouti were strong supporters of the principles enshrined in the OAU Charter and also the implementation of the Lagos plan of action.

On bilateral relations, President Moi observed that he was fully satisfied with the warm relations existing between Kenya and Djibouti. He said that he was particularly impressed by the speed with which businessmen between the two countries were conducting their legitimate trade. In addition to trade links, President Moi said that the two countries had scope for more cooperation in other fields, such as tourism, transport and communications, and cultural exchanges. He said the two countries should encourage interactions not only at top government level but also between professionals, businessmen, and also at the individual level. In that way, he said, citizens of Kenya and Djibouti would promote personal relations necessary in building a stronger base for friendship and cooperation. President Moi expressed his gratitude to the Djibouti leader for the warm and brotherly welcome extended to him and his delegation since their arrival in Djibouti yesterday.

Before the dinner the two leaders held talks which culminated in the signing of a protocol covering several areas of bilateral cooperation. In the protocol the two countries decided to work for the total elimination of racism, all forms of racial discrimination and all foreign intervention in the continent of Africa. The two leaders reaffirmed their adherence to the UN and the OAU Charters. They also undertook to observe the principles of sovereignty of their respective countries and of noninterference in the internal affairs of either state. The two countries agreed to deny entry into their respective countries of any individual or organization that would damage the integrity and existence of their respective countries. President Moi and President Aptidon decided to strengthen the economic, scientific, cultural, and commercial relations as well as their relations in the fields of information, transport, and communications for the mutual benefit of the two countries. They agreed to hold consultations from time to time in both capitals and to embark upon exchange of views on their relations and on international issues.

President Aptidon highly praised President Moi for his exemplary statesmanship and commitment to peace, which is evidence in his successful consultations leading to the peace accord in Uganda.

Somalian, Sudanese Leaders Meet

EA151835 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Challe Mohamed Siad, the president of Somalia, last night received 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council, at his place of residence in Djibouti. Challe Siad and Siwar al-Dhahab discussed strengthening relations between the two fraternal states, combating drought, and tackling environmental problems.

Present during the meeting were members of the delegations of the two sides.

SUNA and Radio Mogadishu reporters accompanying the presidential delegation, Challe abd al-Rahman Shebbe and Ahmad Hasan Awkey, respectively say the meeting on combating drought in East Africa is expected to convene in Djibouti this afternoon. So far the presidents of Somalia, Kenya, and Sudan and the Senegalese president, who is the current chairman of the OAU, have arrived in the Djibouti capital.

UGANDA

Otunnu Blames Guerrilla Group for Accord Failure

AU141906 Paris AFP in English 1856 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Paris, Jan 14 (AFP) — Uganda Foreign Minister Olara Otunnu today laid full blame on the guerrilla National Resistance Army [NRA] for failure to implement the peace agreement it signed with the Kampala military government on December 17.

On a 24-hour visit to Paris, Mr. Otunnu told a press conference that his government still desired peace, and would adhere to the peace accord, which provided for a ceasefire between the two sides monitored by international observers and NRA participation in the government.

"Everything the NRA asked for was granted", he said, but the guerrilla movement, headed by former Defence Minister Yoweri Museveni, continued to "equivocate."

Mr. Otunnu said the NRA had still not told the Kampala authorities who would represent it on a committee to prepare the first meeting of a new expanded ruling military council, which will include seven NRA members with Mr. Museveni as vice-chairman.

The western part of Uganda controlled by the NRA "remains cut off", although the agreement said all roads would be opened immediately, he charged, adding that although the ceasefire had been generally respected, there had been some incidents of the NRA "launching a few offensives."

Asked about reported atrocities by government troops against civilians, Mr. Otunnu said, "Measures have been taken against undisciplined elements in the Army."

There has been "a definite improvement in the security situation" in Kampala, he said, blaming the "few incidents since December 17" on "criminals" wearing Army uniforms or "politically motivated" individuals.

He said the number of armed groups in the country was "a disturbing feature of Uganda today," and admitted he did not know how many there were, adding, "I can only guess, but there are too many."

The authorities had an "ambitious programme of reconstruction, rehabilitation and relief" for people displaced by the civil war, exiles returning from abroad and soldiers and guerrillas who would be demobilised," Mr. Otunnu said.

"A national conference will bring together ordinary Ugandans in a representative forum to discuss the key political questions and the question of general elections" as soon as the security situation permits, he added.

He denied that there was press censorship in Uganda, saying measures introduced on January 2 were to end the "many rumours" in the country which were contributing to insecurity. The "press security committee" set up by the authorities was only to help journalists check their information, Mr. Otunnu said.

BENIN

Kerekou Receives Al-Qadhdhafi Letter on Anniversary

AB152130 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] On the occasion of the commemoration of the 16 January 1977 invasion, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the Libyan leader, has just sent the following message of congratulations to President Mathieu Kerekou:

Your excellency brother president, on the occasion of the Feast of Martyrs [16 January 1977 invasion] of your brotherly and friendly country, I am pleased, on my own behalf and on behalf of the people of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, to address to you my warmest congratulations, we pray that Allah the Almighty gives your excellency health and well-being and to the brotherly people of Benin progress and prosperity. I also pray that Allah will unite the voice of the Islamic nation for the liberation of the Holy Land from Zionist desecration and the liberation of our African Continent from the yoke of apartheid.

Highest regards

Signed: Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution

Sankara Message Received on Mali-Burkina Conflict

AB152150 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] President Kerekou this morning received in audience a special envoy of the Burkinabe head of state, Thomas Sankara, Comrade Henri Zongo, the Burkinabe minister of economic promotions who delivered a personal message from President Sankara to the head of state, spoke to our reporter, Jean Houlako, on the situation currently prevailing in the Agacher region after the cease-fire between Mali and Burkina.

[Begin recording] [Zongo] We brought a message from the comrade president of Burkina Faso, Captain Thomas Sankara, to his brother and friend, His Excellency Comrade President Mathieu Kerekou. As you know, there have always been fraternal relations between Burkina Faso and the People's Republic of Benin and it is the same revolutionary process which unites the two countries and the two militant peoples. That is why, there is a permanent consultation at the highest level of the two revolutions. Therefore, we came to brief his excellency on the developments in the situation in Burkina Faso.

[Houlako] Comrade minister, could you please assess the situation currently prevailing between Mali and Burkina Faso after the cease-fire?

[Zongo] Concerning the current situation, I would simply like to say that since the cease-fire, Burkina Faso continues to seek — and in accordance with its revolutionary ideals — a return to peace between Mali and Burkina Faso, and in the subregion as a whole. It is within this context that there has already been an exchange of prisoners, and better still, since last Monday we in Burkina Faso have decided to withdraw our forces to their barracks because, as far as we are concerned, it is no use keeping these forces at the border.

In fact, we have said — and we continue to proclaim it everywhere — that our weapons should help both the Malian and Burkinabe people to fight against their real and only enemies....

[Houlako] Comrade minister, can one express the hope that out of this cease-fire there will be a final settlement to this armed conflict?

[Zongo] Well, this is our hope. We believe that the presidents of the various states made strenous efforts, first of all, to bring the two sides to the point of agreement on a cease-fire and then help them find solutions to settle this problem through dialogue.

I believe these heads of state, among whom is the Comrade President Mathieu Kerekou and who will soon meet in Yamoussoukro under the auspices of the Non-Aggression and Defense Aid Agreement, will continue to help the two countries within the framework of African solidarity and also solidarity within the subregion to listen to the voice of reason and the voice of wisdom, helping them understand that war between Mali and Burkina Faso does not benefit anybody, but rather further aggravates their misery, because civilians were affected by this conflict, which does not benefit anybody in Mali, Burkina Faso, or Africa as a whole.

In fact, these two countries, confronted with economic problems, may be tempted to engage in an arms race, yet with our meager means, we will never attain our basic needs under these circumstances. [end recording]

BURKINA FASO

Cabinet Calls for Reinstatement of 251 Teachers

AB152121 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Excerpts] The Cabinet met on Wednesday, 15 January 1986, under the chairmanship of Comrade Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Council of the Revolution and president of Burkina Faso. It examined various items on its agenda.

Before the meeting ended, the Cabinet called for the reinstatement of 251 dismissed teachers. This action is the concretization of the appeal launched on 2 October 1985 by the comrade president of Burkina Faso. These 251 dismissed teachers, who have been reinstated, are thus benefiting from the clear-sightedness and magnanimity of the people who noted their association with the masses in spite of the revolutionary sanctions imposed on them.

Their reinstatement, and others to follow, show once again that the democratic and popular revolution will always punish mistakes, fight the enemies of the people, and welcome those who

have regained awareness after wandering off and allowing themselves to be misled.

AFP: Cease-Fire Agreement 'Effectively Respected'

AB151538 Paris AFP in English 1400 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Abidjan, 15 Jan (AFP) — The cease-fire between Mali and Burkina Faso has been "effectively respected" since the two belligerents accepted it on 30 December 1985, announces on Wednesday a release from the General Secretariat of the Non-Aggression and Defense Aid Accord — ANAD — signed between the states of the West African Economic Community (CEAO) and Togo.

The communique specifies that General Jean Gomis (Senegal), secretary general of the ANAD, whose headquarters in in Abidjan, went on Wednesday morning to the border zone between the two countries, "for a familiarization mission" with the monitoring commission of the ANAD member-states and Benin, charged with checking the implementation of the cease-fire. Gen Gomis is accompanied by an officer of the General Secretariat of the ANAD, which comprises seven countries (Mauritania, Senegal, Niger, Mali, Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Togo), and Benin which has an observer status. Gen Gomis' mission is sent to the border zone, observers point out, 3 days after the Alouette III helicopter accident which occured in Mali Sunday night, and in which four Ivorian soldiers were killed — an officer and three noncommissioned officers of the Airborne Transport and Liaison Group (GATL) [Ivorian Air Force]

This accident and the death of these four soldiers while "on a peace mission" was officially announced on Tuesday in Abidjan through a personal release of the president of the Republic, Felix Houphouet-Boigny, supreme commander of the Armed Forces. [words indistinct] told AFP that [words indistinct] military and the other one from the Aerospatiale — were to investigate the true causes of the accident where it occured.

President Houphouet-Boigny has received messages of condolence from heads of state and government of the ANAD member-countries who are expected to meet at an extraordinary summit convened on the initiative of the Ivorian head of state on Friday in Yamoussoukro, the administrative capital of Ivory Coast. They will try to peacefully settle the difference which, for many years now, has been opposing Ouagadougou to Bamako over the Agacher border zone.

The Senegalese head of state and current OAU chairman, President Abdou Diouf is expected on Thursday in Ivory Coast, where he will attend the summit, it was announced from an official source.

GHANA

Rawlings Leaves for 1-Day Visit to Burkina Faso

AB161340 Paris AFP in French 1319 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Abidjan, 16 Jan (AFP) — Ghanaian head of state Flight Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings, chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council, left Accra this morning for Ouagadougou for a 1-day working visit, it was learned from an informed source in the Ghanaian capital.

During the visit, Mr Rawlings and his Burkinabe counterpart, Captain Thomas Sankara, are expected to examine the situation in the region and the bilateral cooperation between their two countries.

Ghana and Burkina Faso have close relations, observers in Accra noted. Late in December 1985, the Ghanaian head of state dispatched emissaries to Ouagadougou and Bamako during the conflict between Mali and Burkina Faso.

Foreign Ministry on Fishing in Liberian Waters

AB152137 Accra Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Ghanaian fishermen resident in the Republic of Liberia and those traveling by sea from Ghana to Liberia have been reminded that fishing in Liberian waters should be done between the hours of 0600 and 1800. A statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Accra also quotes the Liberian government as saying that no fishing should be carried out behind the Executive Mansion, the residence of the Liberian head of state, or the areas adjoining it.

Nigerian Air Passengers Refused Entry

AB150910 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] (?Fifteen) Nigerian Air passengers who failed to show on demand any visible means of financial support to cover their period of stay in the country have been refused entry by the emigration authorities at the Kotoka International Airport. The assistant principal emigration officer, Mr Korle Marteh, explained to newsmen that international emigration regulations require every traveler to show at the point of entry visible proof that he can sustain himself financially during his period of stay in the foreign country.

Mr Marteh said most of the people refused entry have either had nothing to show or carried the Nigerian currency which is not convertible and which is usually deposited with the Bank of Ghana before entry. He stressed that the exercise had nothing to do with reports that Ghanaian travelers are being refused entry by the Nigerian emigration authorities.

GUINEA BISSAU

SFRY-Assisted Radio Network Inaugurated

AB151939 Dakar PANA in English 1655 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Jan (POOL-NA/PANA) — The Yugoslav Radio-Television (JRT) has assisted Guinea-Bissau in opening a national radio broadcasting network. The assistance was given under an action programme adopted at the first conference of

Radio and television networks of non-aligned countries in 1977 in Sarajevo, Yugoslavia.

A JRT team mounted and inaugurated a 10-kw medium-wave transmitter at Nyakra, a studio complex in Pinjigiti and an ultra-short-wave transmitter in Bafata. The equipment, built in Yugoslav factories, totals 140,000 dollars in value. Representatives of the U.N. Development Programme (UNDP) in Belgrade and Guinea-Bissau have greatly contributed to the realization of this cooperation.

IVORY COAST

Houphouet-Boigny Receives IAEA Director

AB151130 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 15 Jan 86 p 6

[Text] President Felix Houphouet-Boigny yesterday granted an audience to Dr Hans Blix, director of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] who explained to the head of state that apart from the fabrication of bombs, the IAEA can contribute to the development of agriculture and preserve products [preserver les productions] from all calamities. This was why Dr Hans Blix made it a point to pay courtesy visits to the ministers of rural development and agriculture. He also visited the university laboratory of nuclear sciences at Cocody and the laboratory of animal nutrition.

Paper Carries Communique on Helicopter Crash Victims

AB150952 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 15 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] Following the helicopter accident which occurred on 12 January and which resulted in the death of four Ivorian soldiers, we have received the following communique from the president of the Republic:

"The president of the Republic and supreme commander of the Armed Forces regrets to announce the accidental death of the following soldiers of the Airborne Transport and Liaison Group (GATL) [Air Force] which occured on 12 January 1986 during a peace mission on the Burkina-Mali border:

"Major Aka Angoran Eugene, helicopter pilot;
"Chief Warrant Officer Siaka N'guessan Bertin, helicopter pilot;
"Warrant Officer Koutouan Nandjui, helicopter pilot;
"Sergeant N'guessan Kouassi Marcel, helicopter pilot.

"the date and the venue of the funerals will be announced later."

LIBERIA

Additional Cabinet Appointments Announced

AB151802 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] With the advice and consent of the honorable Liberian Senate, President Samuel K. Doe has made the additional appointments in the Cabinet. Lieutenant General Henry S. Durbar is the chief of staff of the Armed Forces of Liberia. John G. (Bestman) is director of the budget. Major General (Gbankpa) Y. Kona, deputy chief of staff, Armed Forces of Liberia. Major Gayflor Y. Johnson, commanding general of the Armed Forces of Liberia. Gbai M. Gbala, adviser to the president on national and international affairs. Steven Craton, managing director, National Social Security and Welfare Corporation. Sam Watkins, managing director, Liberia Telecommunications Corporation, and D. Maxwell Kaba, deputy minister of commerce for administration.

Others named were Thomas Brima, deputy minister, internal affairs for urban affairs. George Wallace, deputy minister for administation for foreign affairs. (Mianter) Sherman, deputy minister for administration, ministry of labor. Samuel D. Brownell, deputy minister, Ministry of Rural Development among others.

AFP: Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf Charged With Treason

AB151018 Paris AFP in English 0956 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Monrovia, Jan 15 (AFP) — Samuel Doe, who became Liberia's civilian president earlier this month after five years at the head of a military regime, has announced the creation of a new government which includes all but five of his former ministers.

He was also quoted by state television as ordering yesterday the re-opening of Liberia's borders with Guinea and Ivory Coast, which were sealed following a November coup attempt against him.

Meawhile Justice Minister Jenkins Scott, who retained the post he held under the military regime, announced that opposition leader and former Finance Minister Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf had been charged with treason for her alleged involvement in the November coup plot. Mr Scott was quoted in the government's *NEW LIBERIA* newspaper today as saying Mrs Johnson-Sirleaf, who was elected to the Senate for the main opposition Liberia Action Party (LAP), was currently being held by authorities and indictment proceeding against her had been filed with a grand jury. He added that the presidential candidate for the LAP, which Mr Doe accused of complicity in the failed coup, Jackson Doe (no relation), was still being investigated along with an unspecified number of civilians suspected of involvement in the coup plot.

The new government replaced Foreign Minister Ernest Eastmen as well as the ministers of public works, planning and economic affairs, youth and sports, and lands, mines and energy. Edward Sackor, the interior minister, kept his post.

The newly appointed ministers included Mary Antoinette Brown-Sherman, named education minister, who was among the figures arrested after the November coup attempt. She was later freed without charges. Mrs Brown-Sherman was formerly president of the State University of Liberia, but was sacked on orders of Gen Doe following student protests in August 1984.

In addition to the ministers, President Doe also appointed James L. Magbah as the country's chief justice, replacing Emmanuel Gbalazeh. He also named four associated supreme court justices.

State television said the new appointments had been approved by the legislature elected last October and sworn in along with Gen Doe early this month.

NIGER

President Kountche Receives Egypt's Butrus Ghali

AB151352 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] The chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state, General Seyni Kountche, held talks this morning with Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali, who has been in our country since Sunday. The Egyptian minister said after the audience that he was bearer of a message from President Husni Mubarak to the head of state.

He further said that the message was one of friendship and solidarity and touched on the close ties of cooperation existing between our two countries. Mr Ghali said that in addition to the matters of cooperation, he conferred with President Kountche on the problems afflicting the African Continent. The audience took place in the presence of our minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Mahamane Sani Bako.

Canadian External Relations Minister Arrives

AB152043 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] The Canadian minister of external relations is visiting our country. Mrs Monique Vezina was met on arrival this afternoon by Mr Sani Bako, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation.

The Canadian minister of external affairs will tomorrow hold talks with several members of government. She will also participate in bilateral consultations between the two countries at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

AFP: ICO Spokesman Says Nigeria Full Member

AB141359 Paris AFP in English 1349 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Jeddah, Jan 14 (AFP) — Nigeria was admitted as a full member of the Islamic Conference Organisation at that body's ministerial conference last week in Morocco, an ICO spokesman said here today. His statement was in response to reports from Lagos of confusion as to whether Nigeria's request for admission to the ICO had been granted, and some protest from Christian leaders there.

The ICO spokesman said Nigeria would be able to participate as a full member in next year's ministerial conference in Kuwait. Previously it had observer status.

NIGERIA

Gambia's President Jawara Arrives on Official Visit

AB151240 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] The Gambian leader, Sir Dawda Jawara, arrived in Lagos last night for an official visit to Nigeria. Accompanied by his wife, Lady (Ndjemeni) Jawara, the Gambian leader was met on arrival at Murtala Muhammed Airport by the chief of general staff, Commodore Ebitu Ukiwe, and other top government officials.

Sir Dawda leaves Lagos later this morning for Kaduna where he will attend the launching of a book on the late premier of the defunct northern Nigeria, Sir Ahmadu Bello.

He is also expected to hold talks with President Ibrahim Babangida before leaving for home tomorrow.

SENEGAL

Financial Assistance Agreements Signed With France

AB151934 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Mamadou Toure, minister of economy and finance, and Jean-Francois (Cordet), representative of the French cooperation mission in Senegal, this afternoon signed three agreements totalling Fr 18.5 million, that is 925 million CFA francs, for the financing of certain projects. The signing of the agreements took place at the Ministry of Economy and Finance and falls within the framework of a strengthened friendship and a continuous cooperation between France and Senegal. This financial assistance to our country will cover three areas of activity: rehabilitation of the Thies area which will cost 925 million CFA francs; rehabilitation of Senegal's railroad system; and the promotion of important training programs for the staff and supporting the higher national technical and professional training school.

LESOTHO

Conflicting Reports on Alleged Coup Continue

Umtata: Coup Seems To Have Succeeded

MB151523 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1500 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] There have been no official reports on the situation in Maseru, but a coup is understood to have succeeded. Capital correspondent John Mamaseko described what has been taking place in the Lesotho capital.

[Mamaseko] An hour ago the army, which had encircled the prime ministers offices, returned to its barracks and the prime minister has been taken to the king's residence, and Mr Charles D. Molapo, one of the five leaders who went to South Africa and was detained on his return, his car was seen driving into the prime ministers office and people have started speculating that he might be favored by the army to be the man who is going to form the new government if a coup d'etat has succeeded.

A UPI reprot says Prime Minister Jonathan has been holding discussions with King Moshoeshoe and a cabinet meeting was due to start 1 hour ago. Yesterday, the Lesotho Government accused the five opposition leaders it detained of speaking with the South African Government with the intention of asking it to tighten its blockade of Lesotho. The opposition leaders had earlier however called on South Africa to lift the blockade that has cut Lesotho off from essential supplies. The British Government has called on South Africa and Lesotho to end their differences through dialogue. South Africa accuses the government of Prime Minister Jonathan of harboring ANC guerrillas.

Government Urged To Release Opposition

MB151539 Johannesbrug Doemstic Service in English
1500 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] The leader of one of the opposition parties in Lesotho, Mr A.C. Manyeli, has appealed to that country's government to release the five opposition leaders who are being detained. Mr Manyeli, leader of the National Independence Party, said in Maseru that it was time the Lesotho Government negotiated with the leaders of opposition parties on the future of Lesotho. The five opposition leaders were arrested shortly after returning to Lesotho from Pretoria, where they had held talks with the South African Government on the border dispute.

Info Minister Says Everything Normal

MB151610 Maseru Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] The honorable minister of information and broadcasting, Mr Desmond Sixishe, says that the security situation in the country is normal and everything is going on as usual. Mr Sixishe said this today in reply to questions posed to him by foreign journalists at a press conference about alleged abnormal security force activities in Maseru.

In regard to the economic blockade on Lesotho by South Africa, Mr Sixishe reiterated that there were no ANC bases in Lesotho and also denied that members of the ANC were given crash courses in insurgency in Maseru, as was claimed by Mr Botha.

In reply to a question about the state of affairs in the subregion, Mr Sixishe said that peace in the subregion can only be achieved if South Africa dismantled its apartheid policy and treated all people as equals.

Says No Coup Attempt Has Taken Place

MB151617 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1600 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Excerpt] The Lesotho Government has denied that any coup attempt has taken place in the capital of Maseru. Information Minister Desmond Sixishe has told a news conference Lesotho troops were carrying out military exercises and the government remains unchanged.

BBC on Military Activity

MB151622 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 15 Jan 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] There have been strange goings-on in the Lesotho capital Maseru today. Unusually large movements of troops and armored vehicles were apparently seen around the offices of the prime minister, Leabua Jonathan. At one time, there was even speculation that a coup was going on. That has since been discounted. Well the flurry of military activity was around midday. Graham Leach is in Maseru. Robin White asked him what had happened.

[Begin recording] [Leach] At midmorning, units of Lesotho's paramilitary forces surrounded the prime ministers office and also other government departments here in the center of the Lesotho capital, Maseru. Office workers were ordered from their bureaus. They surrounded the building, they took up their positions, and anyone who approached did so at their risk. They made it quite clear that they did not want people approaching the area and this situation continued throughout most of the day.

[White] What lay behind this, do you know?

[leach] It has been a very confusing picture indeed. The government has denied that there was any attempted coup d'etat here today. A news conference was given by the minister of information, Mr Desmond Sixishe, who said that the events constituted no more than a military exercise. He was asked why, if that was the case, people were so scared in the area and why people had been ordered from their offices. But he said: Well, any kind of military activity is scary and he said that constant attacks by the South Africans obviously caused fear among people. The general view of those at the news conference was that this didnt really clear up things completely.

[White] Are the whereabouts of Chief Leabua Jonathan known at present?

[Leach] It is realiably understood that the prime minister went to the King's palace at lunchtime, accompanied by the commander of the Lesotho paramilitary forces as well as the number two and the commissioner of police. We dont know what transpired during those talks. We understood that lunch was had there, but the result has been that this afternoon, units of the paramilitary forces have been stood down. There are still some on duty in the area but the bulk of them has gone. So, the assumption is that something transpired during the talks which has led to the scaling down of the security operation.

Now, obviously, one has to look at all this against the background of the increased tension involving South Africa. South Africa, according to the government here has enforced an effective total blockade of the country. Opposition leaders here have been accused of being in cahoots with them. They have been arrested. It is impossible to say which way the army was going: Were they more sympathetic to the opposition leaders or were they more sympathetic to the government, did they simply want a showdown to enforce their own authority and to express their own views about developments here? [end recording]

Fuel Conservation Measures Announced

MB151657 Maseru Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] The minister of water, energy, and mining, the Honorable Matette Majara, has announced that in order to conserve the stocks of fuel presently available in Lesotho, fuel shall be supplied only to public service vehicles, properly licensed for the carrying of passengers and essential goods, and other essential service vehicles, as determined by the government and the security forces.

The honorable minister made this announcement in Legal Notice No. 12 of 1986, which adds that the stocks of fuel currently available in depots controlled by the BP, Caltex, Mobil, Shell, and Total oil companies, or any otehr stocks which may be available, shall come under the direct control of the Ministry of Water, Energy, and Mining, and must not be used without a permit issued by this ministry.

This move has been effective since yesterday, 14 January. Meanwhile, the Lesotho Government has announced certain contingency measures to conserve available fuel reserves in the country, in view of the current complete economic blockade against Lesotho by South Africa. As a result of the diminishing fuel supplies, petrol is being rationed, and all government vehicles must be grounded, except those involved in carrying out essential services.

Private individuals are also urged to ground their vehicles as a fuel conservation measure, and only use them in cases of extreme emergency. Because of the suspension by South Africa of the regular train service between Lesotho and South Africa, all surface mail traffic to the outside world is being stopped. To avoid a greater backlog of mail, the Ministry of Transport and Communications advises all people in Lesotho not send any mail destined for any place outside Lesotho until the service has been restored.

Reports indicate that the border closure by South Africa has affected the regular flow of food aid coming into Lesotho. Food assistance reaching border posts is being prevented from crossing into Lesotho, and numerous truckloads are being returned.

The Government of Lesotho will announce further contingency measures as the need arises.

Sixishe Remarks on Miliary Exercises

MB152011 Umtata Capital Radio in English
2000 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] South Africas state-run radio has told all South Africans with business interests in Lesotho that they should leave the country. It is not known who gave the order. However, the report comes in the wake of speculation about a coup in Maseru. Lesotho's minister of Information Desmond Sixishe has catagorically denied the rumors:

[Begin recording] [Sixishe] Of course the situation in Maseru is stable as usual. It is stable and there is nothing to comment about as far as that is concerned.

[Unidentified reporter] Could you explain the presence of the military in town then?

[Sixishe] They are always in town. The military people do exercises all over town as and when they find it necessary and doing security checks on the prime minister's offices and ministers' offices is a (?common) procedural exercise of the Lesotho military and the police. So there is nothing really that is astonishing about (?the thing) today. [end recording]

General: Troops Loyal to Government

MB160528 Maseru Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Statement issued yesterday by the Major General M.J. Lekhanya of the Lesotho paramilitary Force]

[Text] I, Major General Lekhanya, commander of Lesotho paramilitary force, wish to inform the nation that the presence of some of the armed soldiers at the offices of the Right Honorable the Prime Minister this morning was in response to reports which required investigation. I hereby request the public to remain calm and ignore false reports disseminated by foreign media. The countrys security forces remain loyal to his majesty's government and the Basotho nation. Thank you.

Restrictions on Flights

MB160640 Maseru Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Lesotho Airways Corporation has announced that due to

the shortage of aviation fuel in the country, all domestic flight will operate from the Leabua Jonathan Airport as from yesterday, 15 January 1986. The corporation has further announced that for the same reason, there is a possibility of reduction in the number of flights to certain domestic destinations. All international flights, however, will continue to operate from Moshoeshoe I International Airport.

AFP on 'Power Struggle'

HK160720 Hong Kong AFP in English 0644 GMT 16 Jan 86

[By John Mckay]

[Text] Maseru, Jan 16 (AFP) — A power-struggle within the Lesotho Government over how to threat exile South African guerrillas led to the invasion of the Prime minister's office by an armed group here on Wednesday, reliable sources and eye-witnesses said.

Supporters of the African national Congress (ANC) had earlier told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that they feared being expelled from Lesotho as a result of South African pressure — notably Pretoria's two-week economic blockade that has forced Lesotho into promising joint security talks with South Africa.

After the invasion, the building was quickly surrounded by paramilitary Lesothan troops. For five hours a succession of government and military officials visited the office of Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan.

Amid rife speculation that a military coup was in progress, they persuaded the dissidents — understood to be members of the youth wing of the ruling Basotho National Party and sympathetic to the ANC — to leave peacefully, reliable sources said. The youths had apparently counted on barging into a cabinet meeting due to discuss a list of essential supplies which the Lesothan Government wants airlifted into Maseru by the United States and Britain to counter shortages caused by the South African border blockade imposed on January 1.

But they were thwarted by a last-minute change of venue to thepalace of the country's monarch, King Moshoeshoe. A Lesotho government source told AFP that the initial breaking into the office was an attempted coup. But at a later press conference, Information Minister Desmond Sixishe denied that the prime minister's office had even been surrounded.

He said a security operation had been in progress throughout maseru Wednesday. When pressed on what reporters had seen at the prime minister's office, he would only say: "I was not there."

A small group of newsmen who arrived on the spot minutes after the invasion were confronted by nearly a hundred employees of the prime minister's office and adjoining buildings running panic-stricken from the area. Several of the employees, some of them in tears, said the "army" had burst into the prime minister's office and forced everyone to leave at gunpoint. None of them could say at the time whether or not Prime Minister Jonathan was in the office.

Newsmen fled to nearby vantage points after this reporter was grabbed and assaulted by plain-clothes Lesothan security police and held in the street for several minutes with a pistol pointed to his head. He was eventuallly released after Lesothan paramilitary forces arriving on the scene intervened on his behalf.

Within minutes of the invasion, a group of at least 30 men who identified themselves as ANC sympathisers, both South Africans and Lesothans, had gathered in a nearby street. They reacted with open hostility when Lesothan paramilitary units began arriving.

Telephones at government offices and the state-run Radio Lesotho remained unanswered. But a government source contacted at home in Maseru said an attempted coup was in progress.

He said the armed men in the building were members of the youth wing of the Basotho National Party and that things had been "heavy" between that faction and the party's military wing. But he would not elaborate.

Minister on Harboring ANC

MB160719 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 16 Jan 86

[Text] In Maseru Lesotho Information Minister Desmond Sixishe has denied that his country harbors ANC guerrillas, saying such an action, would be suicidal. He has reiterated his governments view that it is in no position to confront the South African security forces.

[Begin Sixishe recording] I want to repeat that it is not in the interests of this country to have it used a a base for violence against South Africa. We militarily cannot justify this. Our size of a country cannot justify this. If we did, it would be committing suicide. It would expose us to great vulnerability. We would never be able to justify it to our own people. We dont have the means of whatever nature to create a war base in the country against any other country, including South Africa. So that is out. [end recording]

ANC Members Said Being Airlifted Out

MB160648 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Members of the ANC are reportedly being airlifted from Lesotho to Lusaka. A report reaching Johannesburg from its informed sources in Maseru has said that ANC members have bee leaving the Lesotho capital on flights for Lusaka and Maputo every day since last Thursday. This follows a demand by Pretoria that ANC members in Lesotho be handed over to South Africa. The sources quote Lesotho Government officials as saying that handing over ANC activists to Pretoria would contravene the Geneva Convention and that Lesotho was sending them to Lusaka because it regards them as refugees.

Yesterday, Lesotho Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan rejected an offer by Pretoria to exchange ANC members in Lesotho for members of the Lesotho Liberation Army in South Africa.

Minister: Army Deployed Over Bomb Scare

MB160914 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0900 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Lesotho has blamed South Africa for spreading rumors that a coup attempt was mounted in Lesotho yesterday. Lesotho's Information and Broadcasting Minister Desmond Sixishe has described the stories as an invention of the SABC. Speaking to reporters in Maseru this morning, Mr Sixishe said the army was deployed around the prime ministers office and workers were turned away in response to a bomb scare, but no bomb was found.

Turning to negotiations with South Africa, the minister said his government is prepared to accede to demands it consideres reasonable but it would in no way agree to hand over to Pretoria ANC refugees in Lesotho.

He has expressed optimism that the diferences between the two countries will be resolved through negotiation. He said, however, that Lesotho firmly believes that signing an Nkomati-type non-aggression pact with South Africa won't solve the problems of the region.

Further on Info Minister's Remarks

MB160945 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0940 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Maseru, Jan 16, SAPA — Lesotho was ready to talk to SA about the border "blockade" and an "amicable solution" was possible in "direct talks," Lesotho's minister of information and broadcasting, Mr Desmond Sixishe, said today.

Asked at a news conference in Maseru how long Lesotho could go on before the nation suffered the effects of the blockade, he said the country was already suffering because "there is no fuel and we are running out of medical supplies and foodstuffs."

He expressed the hope that Lesotho would not reach the stage of seeking an international airlift because "that would be unpleasant."

The Lesotho Governemnt, however, was preparing a list of essential commodities needed to tide her over the period of the blockade.

The United Kingdom and America had already been warned that relief would be sought and certain countries, which he would not name, had already asked how they could help, Mr Sixishe said.

MOZAMBIQUE

Algeria's Ibrahimi Meets With Foreign Minister

LD151350 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic
0600 GMT 15 Jan

[Text] Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, Politburo member and foreign minister began an official visit to Mozambique yesterday. He was received upon arrival in Maputo by FRELIMO Politburo member and Mozambique foreign minister Joaqium Albeto Schissano, and the Algerian ambassador in Maputo.

Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi will hold talks with Mozambique officials during this visit and will convey a message from President Chadli Bendjedid to President Samora Machel. It is noteworthy that Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi is currently visiting a number of African countries as President Chadli Bendjedid's special envoy to those countries' leaders.

SOUTH AFRICA

Senior Officials Urge Talks With Lesotho Soon

MB160752 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0749 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 16, SAPA — Senior officials of the Department of Foreign Affairs, the Defence Force, police and the Department of Home Affairs are to meet Lesotho Government officials on South Africa's proposal that a special subcommittee on security be set up as part of the existing bilateral liaison committee.

"In view of the urgency of the matter it is suggested that a meeting be held as soon as possible, either tomorrow or Monday at 10 am at union buildings in Pretoria," a Foreign Affairs spokesman said today. The Lesotho Government had earlier this week sent a message to the South African government indicating that talks on security could begin.

The South African Government decided to restrict border traffic from January 1 after Maseru failed to respond to requests for security talks.

U.S. Reaction to Lesotho Border Situation Reported

MB160637 Joahnnesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Excerpt] The Government of the United States has reacted to the South African restriction of traffic across its border with Lesotho by saying that it is trying to pursuade the two countries to hold talks aimed at resolving the problem.

A spokesman for the American State Department, Mr Charles Redman, said that the United States was concerned about the intensified restrictions and the adverse effects they were having on Lesotho. He said that the United States was in contact with both governments to encourage them to discuss their differences. Mr Redman confirmed that President Reagan had received a letter from the prime minister of Lesotho, Dr Leabua Jonathan, asking for American intervention.

Yesterday, the British ambassador to South Africa, Sir Patrick Moberly, conveyed the concern of his government about the situation at the border between the two countries to the South African Government.

Unrest, Detentions Reported 15, 16 January

Seven Kagiso Activists Detained

MB151243 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1232 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Jan 15, SAPA — Seven Kagiso community activists have been detained under security legislation, according to their legal representative, Mrs Priscilla Jana. A spokesman for KRA told SAPA those detained were picked up "because of the effectiveness" of the consumer boycott and Greyhound Bus boycott on the West Rand.

"This is not the way to solve problems in this area. He believe people have to talk to leaders not detain them.

"We were not approached about the bus boycott, nor did businessmen see us about the consumer boycott. The detentions will only intensify the boycotts," the spokesman said.

Police could not immediately confirm the detentions.

Disruptions at Funeral

MB151439 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1438 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 15, SAPA — Schools were disrupted and administrative offices and several shops were closed today in Mabopane, Pretoria, during the funeral of an unrest victim, SAPAS correspondent reports. Mr Solly Baloyi, of 867 Block A Mabopane, was shot and killed — allegedly by a local businessman in an unrest confrontation — on New Years Eve.

The situation was tense this morning as burning tyres barricaded the main roads in the township. About 200 taxis, several buses and private vehicles were hijacked to carry the freedom-song-chanting mourners to the graveyard. Mourners returning from the cemetery were forced out the vehicles by a police and defence force road block set up near the cemetery.

Police Report 15 Jan

MB151714 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1709 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 15, SAPA — Following is the SAP 7pm unrest report:

At Batshabelo near Bloemfontein, one classroom of a black primary school was damaged by arsonists. In Guguletu near Cape Town, a bus was petrol-bombed and extensively damaged. At Babello black residential area near Upinton, a private home was set alight and extensively damaged.

In Soweto (WWR) [Witwatersrand], a truck, a delivery vehicle and four private cars were set on fire and extensively damaged. In New Brighton a delivery vehicle was destroyed by arsonists. In Mamelodi, near Pretoria, a municipal vehicle was burnt out.

At Kabokweni, near Graskop in the eastern Transvaal, the development board offices and police vehicles were stoned and petrol-bombed. These mobs were dispersed with birdshot. Two men were injured and are in hospital under guard. At Khayelitsha in the western province a private vehicle was stoned. Police arrested a youth in connection with this incident.

Damage in White Residential Area

MB152005 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2004 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Excerpts] East London, Jan 15, SAPA — A group of about 100 black people moved into the white residential area of Stutterheim during last night, stoned a building and set alight a vehicle, causing extensive damage. The East Cape agricultural cooperative in Stutterheim suffered an estimated R7750 loss when the people attacked its premises in Station Street just after midnight. The building was pelted with stones and a delivery vehicle was set alight. The spokesman said no arrests were made and no injuries were reported.

Four Hospitalized in Kasigo Incident

MB160551 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2113 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Krugersdorp, Jan 15, SAPA — Four people were admitted to the Leratong hospital this evening after allegedly being shot at by the South African Police, a member of the Krugersdorp Residents Organisation [KRO] said. Mr Sam Nengudza said many more — including children and elderly people — were injured as they first fled "in the chaos that ensued" after teargas was first fired at a gathering of about 400 people who were meeting at a Kagiso township school to discuss the present education crisis.

The meeting had been arranged by KRO with the former Kagiso mayor, A Mr Mabasa, and for which permission had been obtained from an unidentified source to hold the meeting at the school.

A police spokesman in Pretoria confirmed that teargas and three gunshots were fired — but after stones were thrown at a police vehicle, "extensively damaging the vehicle." He said the incident took place at 7:30 pm and that no arrests were made or injuries reported. He conceded that there could have been injuries since these were seldom reported to the police.

According to Mr Nengudza, two police vehicles arrived at the start of the meeting and the gathering was informed by the police, using a loudhailer, that they were holding an illegal meeting and had three minutes to disperse.

"Mr Mabaso went out to speak to the police where he was allegedly informed the meeting was illegal unless they had the permission of the present mayor of Kagiso. He returned to the hall where he was explaining the situation to the meeting when the teargas was fired, causing chaos as people tried to escape," Mr Nengudza said.

"This was followed by the shooting of buckshot. More police

vehicles also arrived later.

"Those hospitalised suffered from wounds inflicted by the gun shots. Many others are believed to have been injured but will not go to hospital for fear of being arrested or handed over to the police," he said.

Mr Nendgudza said the KRO "abhors the unprovoked action by the SAP and also we believe tha the detention of the community's leaders and this type of shootings won't solve the problem of the present bus and consumer boycott in Kagiso nor the education problem."

"We believe that the only way to solve these problems is to meet the demands of the communities," he said.

Police Report 16 Jan
MB160819 Joahnnesburg SAPA in English
0816 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Tect] Pretoria, Jan 16, SAPA — Following is SAP situation report on unrest to 8am:

In Soweto [WWR] [Witwatersrand] a delivery motorcycle was sent on fire causing extensive damage. A mob stoned the Mxolizi school and slight damage was caused. No injuries or arrests were reported.

In Kagiso near Krugersdorp, the senior secondary school and SAP vehicles were stoned. Skight damage was caused. Police dispersed the crowd with tear smoke and shotgun fire. A resident in a schoolmasters home was slightly hurt when the dwelling was petrol-bombed. No arrests were made.

In Phomolong near Kroonstad, police used tear smoke to disperse a crowd of arsonists when they destroyed a delivery vehicle. No injuries or arrests were reported. Arsonist also destroyed a second vehicle in Seisoville near Kroonstad.

In Middelburg (TVL) [Transvaal], members of the development board used shotgun and pistol fire when a mob of blacks stoned their offices causing slight damage. No inuries or arrest were reproted.

In another incident, a beer hall and three vehicles were extensively damaged by arsonists. Police used tear smoke and gun fire to disperse the crowd. No injuries or arrests were reported. Three private vehicles were set alight, causing extensive damage.

In Mannenberg near Cape Town, a mob of coloureds stoned a private vehicle. The driver defended himself by using a revolver, injuring and arresting one youth.

In the township Selanane near Worcester, 11 men were arrested by police when members of the public were stoned.

In the Ludin Trust in KaNgwane near Nelspruit, arsonists set a bus alight and stoned a private vehicle, causing extensive damage. Police used shotgun fire and rubber bullets to disperse the crowd. No injuries or arrests were reported.

In Liyabuswa in KaNgwane, a mob set light to a classroom. One black male was wounded when police used fire arms.

In the black residential area near Witbank, several incidents of unrest occurred. Several buses and private vehicles were petrol-bombed and stoned. Police used tear smoke and shotgun fire to disperse the mob. No injuries were reported. Three black males were arrested while setting buses on fire.

CAPE TIMES Reporter Arrested
MB151244 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1237 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 15, SAPA — A *CAPE TIMES* reporter was arrested outside a school in athlone, Cape Town, today and police asked Visnews television Representatives, Mr Jimi Mathews and Mr Rashid Lombaard, to "leave the area." CAPE TIMES news editor, Mis Jane Arbous, said local police and the newspapers attorneys had confirmed the reporter was being detained under emergency regulations and that his alleged offence was "being on school property."

Commentary Defends Border Measures Against Lesotho
MB160537 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] It remains to be seen whether the security dispute between South Africa and Lesotho has now been settled by the agreement of the Jonathan government to take part in a joint group to control the activities of ANC terrorists. Given the background to the agreement, it should be treated with caution.

Certainly the joint security committee is going to have to play a highly active role if it is to be effective. Its purpose is straightforward: To see that ANC terrorists are removed from Lesotho, thus putting an end to the forays across the border to kill and maim civilians in South Africa. Unfortunately, however, it was only under duress — not in any spirit of good neighbourliness — that the government of Chief Leabua Jonathan finally agreed to honour its obligations under international law.

The onus for ensuring that the agreement is carried out is on Prime Minister Jonathan himself. It is on his actions that the consequences for Lesotho and its people, whether good or bad, will depend. As for the South African Government, it has demonstrated repeatedly that its goal is peaceful cooperation with its neighbours — cooperation of which Lesotho has been and could continue to be by far the biggest beneficiary.

The British and other governments have requested South Africa to try to resolve the dispute by negotiation rather than through pressrue of some kind. They should know, and certainly the Jonathan government does know, that that is precisely what Pretoria had been trying to do for at least the past six months. It has provided Lesotho with detailed evidence of Maseru being used as a launching point for terrorists brought in from elsewhere in southern Africa as well as of ANC members being trained in

techniques of terrorism inside the country.

In one communication even the addresses of people undergoing such training were furnished. It has been proposed repeatedly that a joint committee, similar to the one now to be established, should monitor allegations of any such activities. The initiatives were ignored and the Jonathan government, blithely disregarding the evidence, continued to insist that there was no anti-South African activity from Lesotho.

South Africa was left with no option but to take steps to protect its citizens. One approach was to strike at properly identified terrorist bases in neighbouring states, and that has been done in spite of the hypocritical outcry from abroad. An alternative was to intensify security measures on the South African side of the border to try to prevent the entry of terrorists groups.

That was done at the border posts between South Africa and Lesotho last week. Inevitably the delays caused by tighter security slowed down the transport of goods into Lesotho, raising the prospect of severe shortages and hardship among the people. It is incredible that the Jonathan government, knowing the extent of its countrys economic dependence on South Africa, would not have foreseen this.

It has behaved all along as if it really believed that no matter what it did to harm South Africa, no defensive action would be taken. That illusion no longer exists. As a result, Prime Minister Jonathan has had to face up to the fact that the countries of southern Africa are interdependent, and that a country that engages in hostilities against another will not escape the disruptive consequences of its actions.

Now, having been forced to acknowledge regional realities, he has agreed to end ANC terrorism from his country. The people of Lesotho, knowing that their welfare depends on the honest purpose with which he tackles his assignment, will be watching his performance.

Press Reportage, Commentary on Emergency

15 January Press Review

MB150619 [Editorial Report] **Petition to Protect Schools**

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 13 January reports on page 5 that two women, Mrs M.C. Opperman and Mrs C.M. Schoonraad, have launched a petition calling on the SADF to protect schools following the latest threat by ANC leaders to intensify the armed struggle. Mrs Opperman says schools are soft targets and she expects the ANC to direct its terorist campaign against these institutions. "Tambo himself said there are undisciplined elements in the ANC. It is necessary that schools be protected. Our children are already living with terrorism and we do not want them to go to school in fear," she said.

BEELD Warning on ANC Threats

In an editorial on page 4 *BEELD* says that while the ANC's hands are still dripping with blood, it is already planning more Amanzimtotis, claiming that reform is not taking place fast enough. The editorial asks what the ANC's friends in the West are going to do now, particularly Britain, which recently called on Pretoria not to act against Botswana in retalliation for the landmine deaths. "It makes one wonder whether the British have ever considered trying to persuade the ANC to stop it murderous campaign. It ought to be very easy for them. There is an ANC official in London." The ANC, says the editorial, should warn its host countries in the region of the misery they are going to suffer if Tambos threats are carried out, because if those countries think South Africa will not hit back with all the power at its disposal, they are gravely mistaken. "The hot pursuit operations carried out so far will then seem like childs play."

Visiting U.S. Congressmen

A second editorial on the same page says the expression, "none so deaf as those who will not hear and none so blind as those who will not see," is particularly applicable to the visiting American congressmen. Referring to the warning given them by Chief Buthelezi on the effects sanctions would have, the editorial says despite this warning one of the visitors later stated he would call for greater disinvestment. "One can only hope that Chief Buthelezis appeal that they should not support anything in our society which they would not tolerate in their own, got through to them in some degree."

Botha hailed on Birthday

A third editorial on the same page hails President Botha on his 70th birthday, saying: "Particularly in the last few years he has played an historical role in getting the country moving towards power sharing and concilliation. But the demands of the time are so great that South Africa is looking forward to new initiatives which can bring peace. Central to these expectations is President P.W. Botha."

Fence, SADF to Protect Farmers

Johannesburg *RAPPORT* in Afrikaans reports on its front page on 12 January that a deadly and almost impenetrable electrified fence with a shock power of up to 20,000 volts may be constructed along the countrys northern border. The paper says that the SADF is to put up the fence along the border with Zimbabwe. At present a 20-km electrified fence is already in place north of Messina. "The fence will, it is understood, be gradually extended to protect the total border between South Africa and Zimbabwe." In the meantime, the paper says, large numbers of Zimbabwean soldiers are operating along the border to prevent ANC infiltration into the republic. It adds that in the border area of the northern Transvaal, each farmer has been assigned two SADF soldiers to guard the farms day and night. Defense Minister Mugnus Malan told the paper that the protection of the border farmers is vital; the defense force and the farmers have now become one family.

Foreign Visitors Important

In a report on page 2, the paper says Foreign Minister Pik Botha told *RAPPORT* that he feels it is very important that foreign government representatives such as the visiting American con-

gressmen visit South Africa and that exchanges take place between governments. "I told the Americans that we realize they are not our friends, but that they are very welcome," Mr Botha said. Mr Botha said he told the delegation that the delay in instituting civil rights in South Africa resulted from efforts to protect minorities.

Foreign Stake in ANC

In an editorial on page 14 *RAPPORT* says Oliver Tambo has tried to gloss over terrorist actions against civilians as part of the so-called war situation, and has made no mention of negotiation. The paper wonders why Western countries still accept the ANC, while they refuse to tolerate other terrorist organizations. It is clear "they are reasoning opportunistically that if the ANC gains a say in South Africa, they will have some stake in it." The editorial concludes by saying that the way to defeat the ANC is not through military campaigns but by them losing support among blacks and this, it says, is what makes reform so urgent.

Beware False Freedom in Africa

In the column titled "From the Black Community" on page 14, Fanie Olivier refers to a letter written by a Zambian Working in South Africa that appeared in the *SOWETAN*, and which warns against the false freedom found in Africa. The letter states that a paper such as the *SOWETAN* would not be tolerated elsewhere in Africa. Olivier quotes the letter as saying: "I would just like to add that people like Bishop Desmond Tutu should examine Africa in order to find out the real meaning of misery. Millions of people on this continent would give up their treasured right to vote just to be able to secure a home, a school, food, and employment in South Africa."

Scrutiny of ANC Encouraged

In the column titled "In Brief" on page 14, Anne-Marie Mischke writes: "There is no reason to believe that the ANC will not be thought about, talked about, written about, argued about any less this year than last year." It would be simplistic, she writes, to deny that the ANC has become much more of a factor in South African politics, both black and white. Among whites, she says, there is often strong polarization over the ANC issue, many seeing it as the personification of the total onslaught; but there also is a growing group of whites, not only from the far left or radical wing, to whom the ANC is becoming of greater political importance. The writer concludes: "For this reason the present ferment, the arguments, the differences of opinion, even the curiosity, ought to be encouraged, not smothered. Much more clarity, information, and less one-sideness in all sectors is needed before the public debate on the ANC can really become meaningful. Ostrich politics where the ANC is concerned will not work."

Three Forces in RSA Politics

In a special article on page 15 in the same paper, "Rapport Actual", Willem de Klerk writes South African politics is nothing less than a power struggle. He identifies three forces at work in South African Politics. First, the retention of power. This leads a strong element in the national party (NP), he says, to see reform as a softened form of white domination, and even though it may be a very watered-down apartheid, the accent remains on group areas, population registration according to racial groups, and a political machine built on four groups, namely whites, blacks, coloreds, and Indians. The second force he identifies is the taking of power which, in South Africa, ranges from attempts at revolution in a black state to a more covert negotiation proposal. "Taking over power is naive politics in South Africa. Forget it. The revolution will destroy, but not succeed. The government and its policies will not simply crumble away. The white group will not let themselves be intimidated into forming a mere apendage of a black majority government." The third force he identifies is power sharing and this, he says, has wide support in the the country. It is becoming stronger in the NP, he says, and Inkatha, factions of the Progressive Federal Party (PFP), the parliamentary caucuses of the colored and Indian parties, and the leaders of the national states, as well as an unorganized black majority support this option. "Power sharing means full mutual say in all levels of government on all matters, because there is commonality in all matters. If power sharing, in this sense, with all its consequences, is not carried through, then eventually it will fail."

Antilandmine Vehicles for Sale

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans of 14 January reports on page 2 that antilandmine vehicles are now being offered for sale to people in the northern Transvaal where recent landmine explosions have claimed several lives. The report, by Riaan Lauw, also cites advertisements in two northern Transvaal papers in which the South-West Africa Broadcasting Corporation is offering two Ribbok antilandmine vehicles for sale. The vehicles, Louw reports, were used by the corporations personnel at Oshakati in Ovambo, but are no longer needed due to the effectiveness of the security forces operation there. Meanwhile, farmers in the Weipe area, where the first landmines exploded on South African roads, are experiencing problems in obtaining permits to import Zimbabwean antilandmine vehicles. These vehicles, which were used in the bush war in the Rhodesia, can initially be purchased for as little as 4,000 rands."

NP Officials Gather

A report on page 4 says over 300 representatives and officials of the NP in the Tranvaal attended a seminar on Saturday in Johannesburg with the aim of getting the party ready at constituency level for the new year. The report adds that the Transvaal leader of the NP, Mr F.W. de Klerk, told the paper that the gathering was very sucessful, and concentrated on the role of party officials, organizations, planning, control and implementation.

Musician Boycott Criticised

In an editorial on page 8, *BEELD* notes a group of South African musicians have come forward in the past week with a manifesto condemning apartheid and making all kinds of demands and announcing a boycott of the Johannesburg centenary celebrations. While stating the right for every South African to make a stand on issues, the paper adds: "Yet it seems for this protest — very popular these days — that they show a considerable lack of political understanding and insight. As though no changes

have taken place in this country, and are continuing to take place. And that while even a man like South Africas debt negotiator, Fritz Leutwiler, has observed significant changes."

Lesotho Appeal on Blockade

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 14 January reports on page 1 that "Representatives of several Lesotho opposition groups" met with Foreign Minister Pik Botha last week in an effort to break the deadlock over the RSA blockade of the two countries border. "They asked that President P.W. Botha at least meet the Lesotho king in an effort to start a dialogue," it says.

Centenary Boycott Reaction

Shirley Woodgate reports on page 3 that David Lewis, chairman of the Johannesburg Centenary Festival Association, has warned that centenary boycotts such as that announced by 50 top rock musicians "would hurt mainly black people." He said that numerous projects which would rely on funds from private enterprise and which would directly benefit the black community could be jeopardized because "private sponsors could withdraw their money because of boycott action.

UDF Denies Issuing School Pamphlets

A report on page 3 of the same issue says thousands of pamphlets bearing United Democratic Front (UDF) slogans and urging pupils and students not to boycott schools this year were distributed in Soweto on the weekend. But UDF publicity secretary Murphy Morabe "said the pamphlet was not issued by the UDF. We dismiss it with the contempt it deserves." The leaflet was "purely and simply the work of mischievous elements whose sole aim is to sow division in the community, he said."

AZAPO T-shirts Torn

Another report on the same page says, "A meeting to discuss the crisis in black education in Middleburgs Mhluzi township on Sunday was disrupted when youths ripped T-shirts bearing Steve Bikos picture off the backs of two people who attended." One man whose clothing was torn said, "A man from Witbank said the T-shirt was an Azanian Peoples Organization shirt and AZAPO was bad because it was against all whites."

Salary Increases Lagging

THE STAR reports on page 4 that a management consultants study has found that while the inflation rate from July 1984 to July 1985 was 16.4 percent, average overall pay increases were 10.8 percent. "Blacks got the largest percentage increases, 12.3 percent, followed by Asians (10,7 percent) and whites (9,9 percent)." The lowest wage hikes for all population groups were in the manufacturing sector with increases of 8,3 percent for whites, 9,4 percent for blacks, 8 percent for coloureds and 7.5 percent for Asians."

Student Hunger Strike

Police have denied that a University of the Western Cape student, John Kearns, who is in detention in Paarl, is on a hunger strike, the paper reports on page 8. Kearns mother had said last week he had been on a hunger strike since 26 December. Kearns was detained under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act on 25 November, it says.

Breaking The Chain of Violence

In its editorial on page 14, *THE STAR* says, "When vigilantes boast openly of killing a man because they disapprove of his protest politics — as at Leandra last weekend — than the cycle of violence is complete." "Against all evidence, some in the townships, and some in the security forces too, have come to believe that brute violence will either restore the old order or create a new one." The initiative to break the cycle of violence "must lie with the state," it says. "As long as the Casspirs proclaim peace through the barrel of a gun, so long will other violent forces be provoked." The state if paying for its "policy of undermining real black leadership down the decades. The ANC will never admit it, but the Nationalists made the townships ungovernable in the first place."

Trifles Not Matter for Law

In another editorial *THE STAR* says the activities of a group of End Conscription supporters who built a sandcastle on a Cape beach this weekend were "about as menacing as those of the run for peace joggers ordered to disperse in Johannesburg recently," yet police invoked state of emergency regulations to disperse them. "A wise legal maxim says that the law should not concern itself with trifles. When it overreacts so absurdly, truly it stands on shifting sands," it says.

U.S. Double Standard Criticized

Neil Lurssen, of *THE STAR's* Washington bureau, writes in a column on page 14 that "Washington would dearly love to deliver a knockout military blow against Libya's Gaddafi regime," but it reacts differently when RSA raids ANC and SWAPO bases. It is easy to understand U.S. attitudes toward Libya, he says. "What is not as easy to understand is why the U.S. thinks South Africa must deal politically but not militarily with terrorism that is just as vicious as anything renegades such as Abu Nidal have perpetrated." "Terrorism is terrorism."

Radical Manipulation Cited

Johannesburg *THE CTIZEN* in English on 14 January notes in its editorial on page 6 a proliferation of "peace/antiapartheid movments have spread throught the country." "It is the kind of getting together of liberals we saw in the late 50's and 60's when the Congress Alliance dominated the radical scene and had the backing of left-wing students and white bleeding hearts." It adds, "The authorities may no longer clamp down as completely on radicals and radical movements, allowing a lot to go on now that wouldnt have been tolerated previously. But that does not mean that we shouldnt be on guard against having our sympathies for peace, or desire for change, manipulated by organisations that have political objectives, or wittingly or unwittingly play the radical game."

Heunis Says Whites Must Sacrifice

Brian Stuart reports on page 8 of the same issue that Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Chris Heunis addressed a Youth Leadership group in Franschhoek Monday and told it, "The First World component in South Africa will have to be prepared to give up some of its rights and vested interests and to make sacrifices for the sake of greater political and social justice. The Third World component on its part will have to scale down some of its demands to levels which the country can afford and will cooperate in building South Africa." Heunis said economic realities had to be considered when planning constitutional structures or pursuing social justice, and added that it "was of the utmost importance that the legitimate aspirations of South Africa's population groups were accommodated as far as possible through the recognition of ethnic and cultural diversity, the acceptance of group rights to manage their own cultural affairs, the advancement of joint interests, and the elimination of unnecessary and hurtful discrimination."

Leandra Homes Raided

Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 14 January reports on page 1 that "Several homes belonging to members of the Leandra Action Committee in the eastern Transvaal were raided by armed men believed to be members of a vigilante group." The raids were carried out Sunday, one day after Chief Ampie Mayisa was hacked to death in a similar raid. "At least three members of the Leandra Cation Committee are in hiding," it says.

SOWETAN Rejects Violence

In its editorial in the same edition, the *SOWETAN* says, The killing of Chief Ampie Mayisa "is not surprising. The horror behind the acts of self-styled vigilantes and other faceless people who take the law into their hands, is becoming all too common." "We are ashamed and dismayed that black people are becoming so expert in dispatching those they do not agree with." Even though the "chief culprit in this mess is the policy of apartheid." it says, "In their intoxication with violence they [the vigilantes] very soon become unable to distinguish friend from foe. If we are headed that way, then there is no business to call this country civilised or democratic. We might as well be living in the jungle or in some banana republic."

Tension High in Moutse

Themba Molefe reports in the "Focus" column on page 4 that tension is rising as the 120,000 community of Moutse, which was incorporated into Kwandebele on January 1, "Awaits the final knell — the independence of KwaNdebele." The men of Moteti village, one of 16 in the Moutse area, says they were abuducted from their house by vigilantes and driven to KwaNdebeles capital where they were tortured on New Years Day. "They say they were accused of conspiring to resist incorporation and the homelands independence." Villagers say their problems began in 1979 "when about 5,000 Ndebele-speaking people" were relocated to Moutse by the government from Middelburg. Villagers also say the government told them two years ago that the community "would be moved to Saliespoort, about 150 km away in the Northern Transvall," another source of discontent.

Warning by Consumer Boycott Committee

An article on page 7 reports that the Krugerdorp Consumer Boycott Committee "has warned it will act against youths who attack delivery vehicles in the townships. A committee spokesman said it was not their policy to engage in such activities." The spokesman sais the consumer boycott which began 9 December and the bus boycott, which entered its second week yeasterday, were continuing.

De Beer, Slabbert Willing to Talk to ANC

Peter Honey reports on page 1 of Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 14 January that Anglo American executive director Zac de Beer said the spate of landmine attacks in November and December "were to be expected in terms of several published ANC statements to the effect that what they call the armed struggle was to be intensified." This was no reason to break contact with the organization, he said, and "Sooner or later it will become necessary to talk again simply because the ANC is an important political reality." PFP leader Frederik van Zyl Slabbert said he would have no problem talking to the ANC again. "Of course, I would not want to talk just for the sake of talking. I would want to see if we could fnid a way to get them to give up the armed struggle and to begin negotiating."

Police Watched Killing

Sipho Ngobo reports on page 3 that "The family of slain Leandra community leader Chief Ampie Mayisa claims police watched from about 500m while he was being hacked to death on Saturday. A spokesman for the Police Public Relations Directorate in Pretoira said the allegation was a very serious one and urged the family to file affidavits with the districts commandant of police."

ZAMBIA

Foreign Minister Receives Algerian Counterpart

MB131535 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Foreign Affairs Minister Professor Lameck Goma has hailed Algeria's commitment toward the fight against oppression in Africa. Professor Goma noted that Algeria was also a strong bridge btween the black and the Arab world. The minister, who was speaking when the Algerian foreign minister, Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, called on him, said for the African Continent to develop there must be a strong resolve for peace and stability. He said Mr Ibrahimi had come to visit one of the troubled spots on the continent. Mr Ibrahimi arrived in Lusaka last night for a 2-day official visit.

Further Talks Held

MB141039 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] [word indistinct] Secretary General Grey Zulu has called on Algeria to increase bilateral cooperation with Zambia in order to consolidate the already warm relations between the two coun-

tries. Mr Zulu was speaking at his office this afternoon when Algerian Foreign Affairs Minister Ahmed Ibrahimi called on him. In reply, Minister Ibrahimi said the signing of a joint economic [word indistinct] between the two countries would serve as a good [words indistinct] to improve relations between the two nations. He pledged Algerian support for Zambia in its efforts to remove aparthied in the southern African region and called on the leaders of the two countries to increase (?cooperation) between them.